THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,593—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
16th Mar.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	......	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	......	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	......	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	......	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	......	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	......	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	......	—
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 647	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Mar. 1912
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 633	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.‡

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	5th April 1912

For further particulars regarding passage apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2, Green Street Fort

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	14th Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	15th Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	18th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 20th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 23rd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

14th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	......	......	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	......	......	......	30 "
City of Sparta	5412	......	......	8 Apl	......
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	......
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	18 June	9 July*	......
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	20 July†	......
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	......
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8900	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5415	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 24 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples...... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.		29 Oct.
City of Poona	8900	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5341	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	—	31 "	Naples.... 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	......	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	......	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE —16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid) ...	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one month and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign"
"Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost"
"me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass,"
"and it still keeps A. I. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

O. STAPELFELDT FROM BERLIN,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
SHOW ROOMS Nos. 3 and 4 AT WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING.

Representing some of the largest European manufacturers of:—

GLASSWARE FOR LIGHTING
TUMBLERS
LAMPS of all description (new specialities)
ELECTRIC-FILAMENT-LAMPS
INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES
FANCY GOODS
PATENT FOUNTAIN SPRINGS (the latest invention)
CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

D FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES

Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

G. & W. HELLER'S

FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF

VIENNA CHOCOLATES

AS SUPPLIED TO THE

IMPERIAL AND ROYAL
COURT OF AUSTRIA

in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Yloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Olive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital....................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON,
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
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H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 15th day of March, 1912, the TIMINGS of TRAINS on the Metre Gauge Section of this Line will be ALTERED, as under:—

DOWN TRAINS.

		Fast passenger	Passenger	Mixed.	
Manmad (G.I.P. Ry.) ...	A.	18-37	2-47	0-10	From Bombay.
	"	12-[illegible]	7 41	1-19	Delhi.
Do. (N.G.S. Ry) ...	D.	21-20	8-30	2-30	
Aurangabad	"	0 30	12-30	8-50	
Jalna	A.	2-19	14-33	12- 2	
	D.	2-44	14-58	—	
Purna	"	6 55	20- 5	...	
Nizamabad	A	11-13	1-13	...	
	D	11-40	1-38	4-15	
Secunderabad	A.	16-33	8-10	11-46	
	D.	16-48	8-30	12-15	
Hyderabad	A.	17-10	8-53	12-47	

UP TRAINS.

		Passenger	Fast Passenger	Mixed.	
Hyderabad	D.	7-15	20- 0	14- 8	
Secunderabad... ...	A.	7-40	20-20	14-35	
	D.	8-15	20-40	14-55	
Nizamabad	A	14-28	1-15	22-33	
	D	14-48	1-45	—	
Purna	"	20-13	6-35	...	
Jalna	A.	0-57	10-26	...	
	D.	1-17	10-46	14-40	
Aurangabad	"	3-28	12-32	18-20	
Manmad	A	7-15	15-20	0-25	
Do. (G. I. P. Ry.)...	D.	7-41	1-29	1-29	For Bombay.
	"	10-25	18-52	4-11	Delhi.

The Timings of the Local Trains between HYDERABAD and MEDCHAL will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED for which, see the Local Train Time bill. For full particulars, see Time Tables exhibited at stations.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Dated Secunderabad, 8th January, 1912.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the next contract for the exclusive privilege of selling country liquor in the Deesa Cantonment for the year 1912-13 from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913 will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Abkari, Deesa at 12 noon on 15th March, 1912.

2. The conditions of sale and all other particulars may be learnt at the office of the undersigned.

J. F. PARKIN, Captain,
Cantonment Magistrate &
Collector of Abkari,
Deesa.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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PART I.

"The Open Door" ... Duologue by Alfred Sutro.
Mrs. Acworth and Capt. Davis.

PART II.
(By arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.)

"Come to the Ball"......... Quaker Girl ...... Song & Chorus.
Capt. DRUMMOND.

"Off we go"......... Gay Parisienne... Concerted Piece.
Mesdames PATERSON BROWN, DONALD, and WILSON and Messrs. BINNING, JACKSON and STUART.

"Echoes"............................ Song and Chorus
Miss RUSSELL.

Dance .... Mr. Croft.

Violin Solo .... Mrs. Geo MacKenzie.

"Tell me pretty maiden............ Florodora .... Concerted Piece.
Mesdames. BINNING, BLUNT, PATERSON BROWN, LAING, WILSON, and Miss RUSSELL, Messrs. JACKSON, MURRAY, POLLARD, SIM, STANDAGE and STUART.

"Keep off the Grass .... Toreador .... Song and dance.
Mrs. CROFT assisted by
Mesdames. BLUNT, McBAIN, Mlls. ELLIOTT, and WARDEN.

"Bubble Land" ... Cherry Girl ...... Song and chorus.
Mrs. BINNING.

Dance .... Mazurka .... Miss Palin.

"Little Blue Moon"......... Blue Moon .... Song and chorus
Mr. BLUNT.

"Dear delightful women" .... Balkan Princess. Song and Dance.
Mrs. BINNING and
Mesdames. DONALD, LAING, McBAIN, WILSON, and Mlls. ELLIOTT and WARDEN.

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Mrs. PATERSON BROWN.

Finale .... Follow the man from Cook's ... .

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ADMISSION As. 4. Skates As. 4.
Use of Skates to Ladies free
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Gents:—ADMISSION As. 4. Skates Re. 1.
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OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 14th March, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 7th March, 1912.

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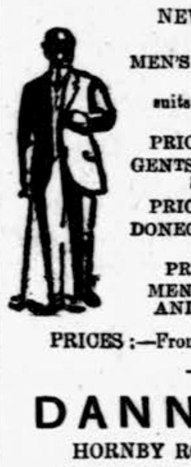

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc

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There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 14th March, 1912, in the afternoon, at their Rooms, of a quality of piece-goods and other different kinds of goods.

A quantity of grey piece-goods, such as shirtings, Jacconets, dhooties, &c.

7 cases Persian prints.

1 case umbrella sticks.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Afzoolbhai Goolam Mahomed of Moti Bazar—

3158 H. M. 4099-4103—5 cases felt cap covers.

On account of the concerned.—

20 cases damaged quaker oats.

817 CASES AMERICAN TIN PLATES.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms on account of the concerned:—

817 cases American Tin Plates damaged.

AUCTION SALE in the Exhibition of Old Bombay ground, of Corrugated Iron Sheets, Shed of Cinematograph, Wood, Iron Flags, Wooden Boxes Flag post, &c.

Under instructions from the General Secretary of Exhibition of Old Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 16th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Esplanade Maidan, Exhibition of Old Bombay, of the following goods:—

One corrugated iron sheets, shed of Cinematograph with wooden platform and sitting accommodation wooden ticket offices, flags, wooden shields, G. I. buckets, coir cushion, wooden tubs, C. I. sheets wooden boxes, empty casks and kegs, wooden planks and scutling iron drums, stands and stools, posts, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping etc at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1800 under instructions from the G I P Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cotton-seed, jowari linseed, bags of rice, bale of burnt cotton, mixed grain, wheat, hirda, 8 nut seed, 8 nuts, rice, luggage, bajree, bundles of gunny, glassware, C. I. sheets, paint one iron wheel, grinding machinery, ridging sugar, indigo, jogree, cask, iron bars, old records, lot of condemned sheets, lot of loose iron, heaps of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Household Seasonwood Furniture, Cottage Piano etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp in the Petit Building opposite the Oriental Buildings and next to Allice Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort (where the whole furniture has been removed) the very valuable and new designed handsome seasonwood, teak and blackwood furniture made to order such as drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs fancy mirrored and carved cabinets by Benjamin, Chippendale chairs, writing tables, dining table, dining room chairs dinner waggon, side board, screen, English mirror, zoondah almyrah, single and double door mirror wardrobe and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads with wire mattress, dressing, and wash-hand tables, large chival glass, office writing table bookcases and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, rich carpets, oil paintings table and hanging lamps, Benjamin cabinets, sideboard by Robert's electric fan stands, Refrigerator electric fan, walnut-wood upright iron grand cottage piano, cane furniture, arm and easy chairs, law and Curzon chairs, guncase, sick chair, folding chair clocks, Tantalus liquor frame brass pots, brass lamps solid brass flower pot stands, Burmese figures platedware, crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Captain SIDNEY ANDREWS of P. and O. Company proceeding home and others.

The above furniture is made under the direct supervision of the owner and is worth a visit.

Catalogues are published and the furniture, is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co. Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and under instructions of the mortgagees Sha Maganlal Vallabji and Sha Kalidas Umersey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Motibhai Ladha, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated 8th December, 1908, executed by the abovenamed mortgagor in favour of the mortgagees, the following landed property, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 7342, Street Nos. 147-149, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1769, New No, 8901, Old Survey No. 2-1272, and New Survey No. 4742, and containing by admeasurement (77 and two ninths) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage on the west by the said Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Balwant Kashiram Raikar, and on the south by the property of Suleman Jakeria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaa and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said Mortgagees, at their Office, in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale of the above property can be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

SALE ON SATURDAY the 16th March at 7-30 a. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of the Bay Arab Race Pony "Mountain King."

Under instructions from B. F. Mehta, Esq., pleader for Mr. Shaikh Cassum Trainer and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. K. Macdonald, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th March 1912, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.), at the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

The Bay Arab Race pony known as "Mountain King" of 13-2 3-4 height who has won many races in Bombay and Poona.

The pony can be seen in the stables of Messrs. Stephens and Sons opposite the Allbless Baugh at Churni Road before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 14th March, 1912.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED......... 8,170,000

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F. A. PREVOST,
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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	"	109,674
Annual Income	...	"	1,451,086
Assets	...	"	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		"	26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£	442,000

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Indian Lives at European Rates.

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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

WANTED.

WANTED.

FOR a large Manufactory in Upper India an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, sober, steady and willing, fit to take charge of Engines, Boilers and Workshops. Married persons will be preferred, especially Europeans between 25 and 45 years of age. None need apply who do not possess a 1st class competency certificate under the Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act. Salary Rs. 300-350 per month, with rent-free furnished quarters, also medical attendance (by Civil Surgeon), and medicines free in times of illness; besides perquisites which average about Rs. 15 per month. Apply, up to March 30, with copies of testimonials, stating age, whether married or single, and enclosing photos. (if available) which will be returned, to Box No. 145 care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton slightly damaged by Water only.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 2500 full pressed bales of Bengal, Oomravati, Akola, Purbhani, Broach, Jalna, Ujjain, Muttra, Kassur and other cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Properties at Sleater Road behind the Grant Road Station.

Under instructions from Mehta and Dalpatram Attorneys for the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagees and with the concurrence of the mortgagor Mr. Pandurang Vishnu Abhyankar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 14th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land being a portion of land known as "Anjirwadi Land" admeasuring about 350 square yards with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate lying and being near Grant Road on the east side of Tardev Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector along with other land under Old Nos. 54-55-104-150-151-307-378-385-388, New Nos. 13555-13654-13655-13829-13891-13893-13895, Old Survey Nos. 201 to 207 and New Survey Nos. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward Nos. 3688 (7) 3688 (7aa) Street Nos. 17, 17AA Street Sleater Road and bounded on the east and west by a private passage about 20 feet wide on the North by a passage 4½ feet wide from the superstructure wall above the plinth and then by property belonging to the said Pandurang Vishnu Abhyanker and on the south by the said Sletaer Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the vendors at their Office in 121 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Underwriters.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 4 p. m. (S T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 1,000 full pressed bales Oomravaty, Bengal, Akola, Broach and Khandesh cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also 2 large heaps of loose cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for lovers of Art.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. King and Co. opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., one lot of very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravure, chromos, facsimile, reproduction, etc., etc.

The above pictures are very strongly recommended to lovers of arts and also to persons who have to furnish their palaces and bungalows artistically.

No reasonable private offer will be refused before Auction sale.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p. m (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "Pabaney House," on ground floor, opposite the Cooperage, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, cabinet, table ornaments, pictures, wall clocks, one cottage piano by Winkelman Weig, drawing-room suite, sideboard, dumbwaiter, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest-of-drawers, wash-hand and dressing table, one rubber tyred victoria, one Arab horse and one set single harness, etc., the property of D. M. Inglis, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount, Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch,
Second Insertion ...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 7-8	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3-4	unchgd	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	27	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 7-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·84 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	8th Feb. 3 9-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 7-16	3-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

PORT SAID, March 13.

The P. and O. steamer "Mooltan" has shipped £252,000 Gold for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	.. Firm.—Fair demand.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Quiet but firm.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 „
Imports	... 30,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·11+·09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·89 +·01	5·89 +·01	5·88 unchgd	5·88 unchgd	5·87 unchgd
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·83 unchgd	5·80 unchgd	5·78 unchgd	5·75 —·01	

New York official noon call May 10.48; July 10-60.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10-82; July 10-90.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	40,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	10,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	Nil
Spot Cotton— ...	10·65—15

Futures—Month of May 10·52—01
Futures—Month of July 10·64 unchgd
} Declined on longs unloading and advanced on favourable cotton goods situation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...10 11-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of May	... 10·78—03
Do. do July	... 10·85—04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f L'pool 5 3-4
Nominal ... ... April-May.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal
Do Months—
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 38 1-2 unchgd—Sellers
Do. Month—March—
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... ... Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 37 3-4 unchgd—Sellers.
Do Month ... ... Feb.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...43+1-4
Do. Months— ...Apr.-June
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ...43 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...54+1-2
Do. Month—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...57—1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-14-6+0-1-0—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Value.—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... — 14 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ...4 10 3-4+3-4
Mar.-Apr.—Value.—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 76 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 64 1-2 unchgd.
Iron corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	... 12 0 0

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... Nominal

ARRIVALS—

"Dido" "Rysbergen."

GOAT SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day quietly.
Sheep skins Madras Prime irregular and 1 1-2d. lower
„ „ „ medium. 1s. to 2d. lower.
„ „ „ ordinary. one penny lower.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)... 19 4 1-2—1 1-2d. Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—
Tone—Quiet Practically nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 5 3-4—3 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Flat—Opened—Easier—Closed—Quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 20 6—5 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Offered at less money but without business
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March. Value
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—A little enquiry but no business resulted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [13TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 75,000	Durban	Eastern Bank
17 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,15,200	London	Mercantile Bank
Sovereign	11,25,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	36	41,904
B B and C I Railway ...	36	41,904

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s.4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. For the mail 1s. 4 5-16d, was obtainable, but few private bills were offering. Little business has been done pending the allotment of Council Bills to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4 May
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140
Shanghai „	...194 1-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement and there has been little or no change during the day, closing prices being as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 14 0 to 95 15 0
Settlement	... „ 95 14 0 to 95 15 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready and forward at 27 and 26 7-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 58 5-8. The local market has fluctuated slightly during the day and we quote as under at the close. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 68 3 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 68 9 0
„ 2nd „ ...	„ 68 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home markets showed little change on closing yesterday. Locally the market for good Broach opened easier at Rs. 267-8 and during the morning the rate declined to Rs. 266. Quotations for other descriptions were however fairly steady. At Colaba the tone of the market was steadier and good Broach closed at Rs. 268. A moderate business is reported in contracts, chiefly in Broach.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues moderate and is chiefly for high-class lots, prices for which are steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 274	March
Good M G Broach	„ 268	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„ 280	„
Fine M G Nagpur	„ 277-8	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	„ 273	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 269-70	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„ 261	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 251-2	„
Fine M G Bengal	„ 258-9	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„ 240-1	„
Good H. G. Westerns —	„ 270	Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„ 275	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales
Total Imports	7,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·86 —03	5·86 —03	5·85 —03
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·85 —03	5·84 —03	5·80 —03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·77 —03	5·75 —03	5·73 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is irregular for forward. Last evening the price dropped to Rs. 11-6-0.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
April-May ...	„ 11 7 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 9 9 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 8 2 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 8 0
Mughi ...	„ 54 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	„ 52 0 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 46 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 58 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ...	„ 7 1 6 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ...	... Rs. 41 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market steady. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 6 B. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 4 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,785
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	50 1-4

MILLS.

David ... ... —	412 1-2
Kohinoor	785
Manockji Petit	2,375
Morarji Goculdas Mill	2,770
Standard	1,155

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	176
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	272 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 C D

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Railway ...	37 to 37 1-2
Guzarat Railway	83
Tapti-Valley	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ... — ...	16,266 bales
Wheat	6,605 cwts.
Linseed	11,561 „
Rapeseed	2,135 „
Gingellyseed	3,102 „
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts...	5,534 „
Castorseed	12,825 „
Rice	13,050 „
Myrabollams	8,908 „
Cottonseed	18,312 „
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	2,339 „
Joowar	2,346 „
Maize	6,494 „

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHICHGUR—March 13, at his residence, 63 Gowalia Tank Road, Darasha Ratanji Chichgur. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7-30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SHERMAN—February 27, at Tuticorin, of enteric fever, Casimir Mackellar Sherman, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras, aged 48 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat afternoon.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" at 6-15 p.m.
Seamen's Rest, Annual Meeting, at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Art Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Business associates cannot get the best out of their work unless frank and aboveboard with each other."—J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of 1st March left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—An 'At Home' of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan and per s.s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day Thursday.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—On Bhavnagar correspondent wires on 13th instant:—His Highness Maharaja of Bhavnagar came across a lion and lioness at Bhania near Khambha in the Gaekwad territory while he was panther shooting. Both luckily fell to his gun.—Two special goods trains arrived at Dhola en route for the Kunkavar Station on the Dhola-Jetalsar section conveying over 500 cattle to be tended on the neighbouring hills.—A woman was burnt to death whilst trying to extinguish the flames in a stack of grass on fire at Bhadakwa near Chuda.

INDIAN MISSIONARY ASPIRANTS.—Mr. Leo Albuquerque, the eldest son of Mr. P. G. Albuquerque of Bombay Port Trust sails to-morrow per s. s. "R. Rubbatino" to Italy to join the Society of Jesus at Cividale in the Province of Venice. He is the grandson of Mr. Alex Albuquerque, the proprietor of the Firm of Messrs A. Albuquerque and Sons of Mangalore and Bombay, manufacturers of the well known Mangalore tiles. He is the third member of this family to join the Jesuits, the other two, who are graduates, being George, the son of Mr. A. Albuquerque, and Denis, the son of Mr. Basil Albuquerque, Tahsildar in S. Canara. These young gentlemen are joining the Jesuit Mission which is doing useful work in education and proselytism in Kanara and Malabar.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Bavarda	Starke
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
a Egyptian Serenade	Amina	Lincke
b Spanish Serenade	An Evening in Toledo	Schoeberg
Grand Selection	Faust	Gounod
Valse	My Queen	Coote
Selection	The Quaker Girl	Monckton
Galop	Wie der Wind	Faust

EXPLOSION IN BOMBAY.

Official Report Submitted by the Police.

In his Official report on the explosion of the magazine in the harbour, forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Inspector Flanagan in charge of the harbour, stated :

On Thursday at 1-30 p.m., a terrible loud report was heard all over the Island of Bombay, and on inquiries being instituted it was ascertained that a Port Trust floating magazine, which was moored 200 yards north of Tucker's Patch Beacon and a little over two miles from the shore, had suddenly blown up. At the time of the explosion ten natives are said to have been on board, viz : a Goanese Christain, assistant time-keeper. five Hindu charges and four Mahomedan boatmen who have all lost their lives.

The floating magazine was only used for the storage of explosives, which were requisitioned for, from time to time, as demand arose on board the drilling and diving barges. On this occasion the following was stored on the Floating Magazine. Dynamite 1,868 lbs. 2 oz; gelignite 562 lbs, 4 oz. and detonators 645 in number. The detonators are said to have been stored quite apart from the dynamite and gelignite. The Port Trust launch "Leda" with the Port Trust officials and the Police launch "Percy" with the Superintendent of Police, and other police officers soon repaired to the scene and a search was made, but no trace was found of any human body. Small pieces of wreckage from the shattered magazine could only be seen floating about with the tide. The names of the persons blown up are (1) D. C. Lobo, assistant time-keeper; (2) Miya Bhowani, (3) Dhondia Itoo, (4) Changa Shinga, (5) Hira Kamla, (6) Dhana Beloo, (7) Ali Rehman, (8) Yusuf Alli, (9) Adam Alli and (10) Essak Hussein.

Up to 8 a. m. to-day no trace whatever has been found of any of the bodies.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Inspector Spiers in charge of the A. Divion. writes : As a consequence of the explosion in the harbour, a slight panic was caused in Hummum-Street owing to the breaking of a large sheet of plate glass in one of the windows of the premises of Messrs. J. Stone and Company, electrical engineers.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE FIRMS.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Godinho, pleader appeared on behalf of Mr. J. Minahan who was charged by Mr. J. McDermott with cheating, and applied for the attachment of all books and vouchers in connection with the firm of Macmin and Co. which were in the possession of Mr. McDermott Mr. Godinho submitted that the defence only desired that those books and vouchers should be in an independent custody.

His Worship ordered an immediate witness summons to issue, on Mr. McDermott to produce the books and papers.

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

THE Hired Transport "Plassy," under the command of Captain J. D. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Southampton with details consisting of 43 officers, 27 ladies, 24 children, 17 warrant officers, 15 women, 25 children, 369 non-commissioned officers and men, 43 women, and 61 children, 49 men and 2 women (invalids). The following are the names of the officers :—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. S. McGill, R. A. M. C. ; Captain and Mrs. A. G. Anthonisz, R. A. M. C. ; Captain A. E. F. Hastings, R. A. M. C. ; Captain and Mrs. G. D. Danison and 2 children, R. A. M. C. ; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. F. J. Morgan, R. A. M. C. ; Bt.-Col. and Mrs. H. P. Shekleton and infant, So. Lanc. ; Rev. H. G. Baker-Budhigh-Chaplain ; Mr. & Mrs. Grinston and boy, Civil Engr. ; family of Col. G. E. Bryant and 2 daughters, R. G. A. ; Major J. H. Lawrence Archer, R. A. ; Lieut. and Mrs. Waller and daughter, I. S. M. D. ; wife of Major G. B. Crisp, R. A. M. C. ; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. H. J. Dordning, R. Irish Inft. ; Nursing Sister M. Draper, A. A. M. N. S. I.; Family of Capt. L. S. Lelean and 2 children, R. A. M. C; Capt. W. M. Burden, R. F. A; Wife of Capt. Milford and infant, S. Staffs; Lieut. G. Burnett-Stuart, R. F. A; Lieut. C. G. Spankie, 42 Deole Regt; Capt. W. S. Braneker, R. F. A; Col. G. W. Lewis, 4th Worces; Col. H. Broadmead, Essex Regt; Lieut. T. I. G. Thomas, 9th H. H; Capt. G. R. Cheape, K. D. G; Capt. and Mrs. K. G. Buchanan, Seaforth; Mr. J. P. Helliwell, Civilian D; Wife of Lieut. S. J. Bastiqan and 3 children, R. H. A; Lieut. R. J. H. Carew, Dub. Fus; Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Macpherson and infant, H. L. I; Capt. W. H. Norton, R. F. A; Lieut. A. C. Maclean, R. Scots; Family of Lt. J. Rafferty and infant, Con. Rangers; Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Lafond, I. S. M. D; Lieut. H. Hope-Johnson, R. Fus; Lieut. T. V. Barney, R. War. Regt; Lieut. Frazer, R. I. M; Lieut. C. D. D. Preston, R. F. A; Capt. H. S. Morley, O. O. C; Capt. and Mrs. Staunton, R. Scots; Lieut. Warren, D. L. I; Lieut. Walshe, R. F. A; Lieut. and Qr. Mr. H. J. Parker, Worcester; Lieut. and Qr. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cooke and 3 sons, 13th Hussars; widow of late Lt. W. H. Butcher, I. S. M. D. ; family of Lt. and Qr. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Richardson and 2 sons, Norfolk ; family of Lt. and Qr. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morris 4 children, Innisk. ; son of Hon. Lt. J. Macqueen, I. S. M. D. ; Capt. and Qr. Mr. H. W. Naylor, R. F. A. ; Lieut. and Qr. Mr. M. D. Macdonald and 3 children, Camerons ; wife of Lt. G. M. Finlay. Leinster ; 2nd Lieuts. T. A. Dune, Blackwatch ; S. A. Tuck, N. Stafford ; G. S. Oxley, K. R.R.C. ; C. P. Bethume, S. Lanc. ; A. J. Sinclair, S. Lanc. ; L. H. G. Dorling, R. F. A. ; K. P. Atkinson, R. F. A. ; R. H. Owen, West Riding ; Lieuts. A. F. Forsyth, R. F. A. ; C. A. Raynor, 48 Pioneers ; C. A. G. Caddele, R. F. A. wife of Capt. R. Rennick, 95 R. I. ; F. Porah, R. Scots ; C. J. De V. I'anson, L. N. Lan. ; and Lieut. D. A. MacGregor, R. Berk.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Nera" March 14.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Nera" to-day at 12 noon sharp from the stream-Medical inspection of all cabin passengers will take place at Ballard Pier at 10-45 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Disinfection shed near Prince's Dock, at 8-30 a. m. with all their baggages :—

Nutting, Mrs Tr
Buck, Mrs A M
French, Miss
Barter, General C
Marolles, Countess de
Sicand, Dr M
Martean, Mr
Leigh, Miss B
Allsert, Mrs
Delaffre, Miss
Bibergall, Mr
Cole, Mrs
Gordon, Mrs D H
Shroff, Mr M H
Desai, Mr and Mrs M V and inft
Desai, Mr M V (Jr)
Billimoria, Mr A L
Kalia, Mr L M A
Wasserstein, Miss
Mark Shaw, Mr
Bhimandiwalla, Mr K S
Bedhwar, Mr B N
Kadum, Mr Y N
Menon, Mr V K
Chothia, Mr S M
Vakil, Mr R R
Murzban, Mr S J B
Contractor, Mr N P
Hands, Mr H
Smith, Mrs A A
Smith, Mr and Mrs H and child
Rossiter, Mr R F
Bramoll, Mr W
Kenney, Mr and Mrs and inft
Deighton, Mr G
Harrison, Dr J
Bsna, Dr
Steane, Mr S M
Edwards, Mr H R and Mrs
Heseltine, Mrs and Miss
Govan, Capt and Mrs D M
Seaborn, Mrs H M child and 2 infts
Tally, Mr G W
Quinin, Mr
Carlos Germanos Letourneur, Mr
Luck, Lt Col and Mrs C A child and nurse
Newton, Lt T C
Ardeshir, Mr H
Jennings, Capt J G
Dent, Lt C H
Johnson, Miss
Legat, Mr H
Shelly Bannerjee, Mrs
Richard, Mrs and Son
Flize, Mr wife and 3 daughters
Rouny, Mr A
Bouiller, Mr wife and 3 children
Blandean, Mr and wife
Milliard, Mr wife and daughter
Fournier, Mrs
Sassi ben Mahomed
Minoum, Mr O A
Mr Ali Ben Saon
Victor, Mr F
Guldirelli, Mr
Orsini, Mr
Crucioni, Mr
Zigliara, Mr wife and 3 daughters
Buta'oco, Mr
Reichnecker, Mr wife and 4 children
Fouguier, Mr A
McKinnon, Mr Gray and 2 children
Bouillier Mr G
Ducasse, Mr
Pellisseier, Mr
Pechet, Miss
Nurse of Mrs Reichnecker
Baux, Mr and wife
Glover, Mr
Sarer, Mr, Mrs and Miss and 8 children
Menkeyer, Miss
Meyer, Miss
Sister Teresa
Sister Amblia
Wildebloo, Mr M
Crosby, Miss and nurse
Gaskell, Capt N S
Deglos, Mr M G

ADEN.

Aikin Mrs H F

PORT SAID.

Karmas, Mrs P
Millingin' Mr R E Van Lynn, Mr L T
Rice Dr J H
Hartman, Mr

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. M. HAWES, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th March.

93 Proficiency.—An examination for candidates for proficiency will take place as follows :—

Part I, Infantry (Practical and Written). On the Maidan Colaba at 7-15 a m, on Saturday 16th March.

Part II, Gunnery (Practical and Written). At Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 16th March 1912.

104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m. Spr. Q. F. Field Gun Drill.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

108. Prize Distribution.—The annual prize distribution of the Corps will take place on Wednesday 24th April, to commence at 9-30 p.m. To be followed by a dance.

110 Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Volunteer Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next the 17th instant.

Matches 4 and 9.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 14th March.

207. Viceroy's Competition.—The Final Stage Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Corps Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

208 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class firing members will take their side arms to the Range.

Friday 15th Inst.—Practice Viceroy's Competition.

Wednesday 20th instant }
Thursday 21st instant } "G" Coy.
Wednesday 27th instant }

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Match 9. Bombay Vol. Artillery Rifle Association Annual Meeting open to All Comers will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant.

II. Rifle Club matches 35 and 36 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant. The Lund and Blockley Challenge Cup competition will take place on the same day. Conditions as for Match 36.

III. The Miniature Matches 31 to 36 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday 16th instant from 3 to 5 p.m.

FAMINE IN PANCH MAHALS.

The following report on the progress of relief operations in the Panch Mahals District during January, has been published by the Revenue Department :—

Letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, No. F.—746, dated 20th February 1912 :—

"I have the honour to submit herewith the monthly report on the general progress of relief operations (Form 10) for the month of January, 1912, (31st December, 1911, to 27th January, 1912):—

(a) Condition of the people.—The condition of the people continued satisfactory. The general health also for reasons explained last month was better than in ordinary years.

The medical staff is gradually being strengthened to cope against possible epidemic.

As the attendance at the public works is on the increase, I have asked the Surgeon General to send sub-assistant surgeons to all the big public works.

(b) Mortality.—For reasons enumerated in my last report, the mortality is still below normal.

(c) Public Works.—I am gradually concentrating labour on big works and closing village works. Thus against 10 public works and 22 village works at the end of the previous month, there were 17 public works and 18 village works at the end of the month under report, new village works being opened in parts where the stress was just beginning to be felt, but was not acute enough to warrant big works.

The following new public works were opened during the month :—Guneli, opened on 15th January, 1912 ; Orwada, opened on 25th January 1912 ; Bhensal, opened on 25th January 1912 ; Satamna, opened on 15th January, 1912; Suki River project, opened on 15th January 1912 ; Garbada tank, opened on 22nd January 1912 ; Jhalod-Kushalgadh road, opened on 15th January 1912.

The attendance on the 17 works on the last day (27th January 1912) was as detailed below :—

Nadhelao, 3,951 ; Dohad-Kundanpur road, 3,713 ; Kanajia, 2,323; Agarwada, 4,498; Godhra-Pali road, 1,542; Guneli, 350 ; Wada talao, 340; Vedpur, 117 ; Orwada, 782 ; Kharaj, 4,470 ; Garbada, terracing 3,907; Garbada tank, 1,565; Bhensal, 173 ; Satamna 1,389; Suki river, 936; Champaner feeder road, 339; and Jhalod-Kushalgadh road, 2,376. Total 31,771.

The number on the last day on the Godhra-Lunawada Railway was 24.

The number on these works is steadily increasing. The majority of workers were able to complete 90 to 100 per cent, of the modified task and thus earned nearly full wages. The management on these works was on the whole satisfactory.

Though all possible endeavours are being made, the people will not come to reside on the works. Only a few families reside on two or three works.

(d) Village works—The number of works open on the last day of the previous month was 22 with an attendance of 11,621. During the month three more works were opened and seven closed. Thus 18 works were open on the last day of the month under report with a total attendance of 9,295 as detailed below :—

Taluka.	This month.		Last month.	
	Number of works.	Attendance.	Number of works.	Attendance.
Godhra ...	3	1,745	5	2,507
Kalol ...	5	2,712	6	2,905
Halol ...	2	1,451	2	1,188
Dohad ...	4	1,813	4	2,146
Jhalod ...	4	1,574	5	2,875
	18	9,295	22	11,621

The task on these works is the same as on public works.

(e) Gratuitous relief.—Relief is given in villages to inferior village servants. Falia patels and their dependants, to needy people and to dependants of workers attending relief works. The total number of dole recipients on the last day was 18,758 :—

Godhra, 7,415; Kalol, 1,936; Halol, 2,200; Dohad, 6,506; Jhalod, 701. Total 18,758.

Dole is given bi-weekly in the shape of grain, and the system works satisfactorily. Besides this an extra remuneration of Rs. 3 per month is given to Revenue and Police patels in the district.

There is a temporary fall of 7,870 in the number on the last day of the preceding month. This was explained in my No F.—376, dated 27th January, 1912.

(f) Crime.—The figures under this head show an increase to two in Shehra, four in Halol, four in Kalol, seven in Dohad, three in Jhalod, two in Garbada and none in Godhra as compared with those of January, 1911. The increase is not serious. At the same time here is some uneasiness in our bordering villages owing to gangs from across the border coming into our territory mainly after cattle for food purposes. As the villagers want to protect their property, serious fights are not improbable. Subsequent to the period under report in one such raid three of our poor Bhils were killed. I am taking every precaution. The police border patrols have been strengthened and villagers formed into gangs for night watch duty.

(g) Immigration.—There was no immigration proper during the month. This district is surrounded by, and interlaced with, Native States. Some people from these States attend our works on the borders. Steps are being taken by the States concerned to draft their people on information being given to their own works. But sometimes such works in Native States being far from the villages of the workers, they prefer to attend our works. Such instances are not many, but they have to be connived at. The Bhils will not go far from their homes for work, and if they have no work within easy reach, they being idle and without food will take to looting, mostly our bordering villages, and when once started it would be hard to check it. However, in order to avoid an influx of these people on our works, I have ordered that they should not be given the benefit of any concessions, i.e., the full Code task should be exacted from them and dependants' cards should not be issued to them. This has reduced the number to a minimum consistent with safety.

(g) There are no poor-houses in the district.

(i) There were no charitable funds locally raised during the month. Some clothes from various quarters were received for being distributed on works. Also a sum of Rs. 300 was received from a friend through His Excellency the Governor of Bomby and an equal amount from the late Mr. Framji Cavasji Marker's charity fund, for being distributed amongst the famine-stricken people not attending the works.

(j) The condition of cattle is still fair, though gradually getting worse. Fodder supply has run short and orders have been issued to give grass on tagai to "bona-fide" agriculturists. Grass is to be imported from Surat District as will as from Central Provinces to supplement the local forest supply. The demand for grass is greater than the supply to be imported under Government contract (58 lakhs lbs). The demand was modified, because some of the local merchants of Godhra have purchased nearly 80 lakhs lbs. of grass in the Central Provinces for being imported here. This they have promished to sell at a reasonable price in this district. But I regret to say that they can hardly get any trucks from the Railway Company. The Railway officers concerned were addressed on this subject, but so far without any effect.

Tagai is still being distributed freely for raising fodder crop all over the district, and this is being raised in river and tank beds. Every possible effort is being made to preserve all such cattle as can be saved without prohibitive expense.

Steps are being taken by the Wadia Trustees to open one cattle kitchen in the first instance in Kalol Taluka where fodder failed the most. Every possible help is being given to make this a success.

(k) Relief organisation and the staff were adequate throughout the district during the month under report.

(l) Land revenue collections.—Orders have already been issued on the subject as mentioned in my last report and Rs. 1,459-14-9 were collected without difficulty during the month out of Rs. 1,490-12-8 in the two villages of Kalol Taluka, in which half the land revenue was suspended."

Memorandum from the Commissioner N. D., No F.—109, dated 23rd February 1912:—"Forwarded. 2. With regard to the shortage in the supply of wagons, the Commissioner has already addressed the B. B. and C. I. Railway."

SEAMEN'S REST.

The annual meeting of this Institution of which His Excellency the Governor is Patron will take place at the Y. M. C. A. to-day at 6-30 p.m. The Honable Mr. Armstrong will preside whilst short addresses will be given by Mr. W. H. Ogston of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and the Rev. H. E. Barrell. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in the Sailors' welfare, spiritual, moral or temporal.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

(BY BOBSTAY)

The second day of the Regatta proved a most successful one and the Ladies to whose prowess the day was devoted proved that they were no mean exponents of the gentle art of directing the errant keels in the ways they should follow. The only disappointment was the paucity of the entries in "C" Class which was only represented by three boats. Our local Tomtiters will have to look out for their laurels or they will have "B" Class becoming the popular class.

The Three Tomtits went off to an excellent start and Spinnakers being barred were not quite as quick as usual in getting to Mark Buoy. The racespeedily resolved itself into a duel between Curlew and Clutha in which the latter, beautifully steered by Mr. Knight, was successful not only in winning the race but also the gun from the redoubtable Clutha.

"B" Class had a capital entry eight boats answering the gun to a start which must have opened the eyes of the usual steersmen all the boats except one were over the line 25 seconds after the gun. The six metre boats as usual soon made their way to the front and well steered by their respective steerswomen, had a most interesting struggle between themselves in which Maya led till the last Mark when Corrie cut her out in rounding the buoy. The two "Pixie" boats also had a close struggle and eventually Lylee steered by Mrs. Fisher avenged her defeat of Saturday by taking off the First Prize. Antelope with Mrs. Philby at the helm being 2nd In A class a most exciting day's racing resulted in the new 7 metre boat Nelta winning by 1 1-2 minutes with Eileen IV second.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 4-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise...	26 56	Messrs J W Stokes & J F Preston	5 56 41	disqualified.
Eileen IV...	Scr	Mr Watson & Maj Muter R E.	5 43 54	1 23 54
Mahshuka..	12 15	Lt Trench R E...	5 52 18	1 24 38
Nelta........	14 42	Mr D Blythe...	5 56 57	1 22 15

Course :—Cee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Length 9·78—miles. Wind W N W Fresh. Time Limit 7-30 p.m. 1st prize won by Nelta. 2nd Prize won by Eileen IV.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances. on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya.........	Scr	Mr V T Janson	5 43 48	1 33 48
Corrie	Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 43 13	1 33 13
Trixie	4 0	Maj Dobbs, & Capt MacIver.	5 47 4	1 33 4
Lylie........	5 20	Messrs Fraser &Fischer..	5 46 23	1 31 3
Antelope ...	14 40	Officers, Warwick Regt.	5 57 12	1 32 32
Pepita	22 40	Lt J White, R N	6 6 29	1 33 49
Cutter	5 20	Capt Llewellin..	5 57 15	1 41 55
Cutter	13 18	Comdr. Vines..	6 12 21	1 49 3

Course:—C. Vessel N Karanja Port—Cee Vessel. Then twice round the short course reversed. Length 7·98 miles. Wind N N W strength fresh. Time limit 7-30 p.m. 1st prize won by Lylie, 2nd prize won by Antelope, 3rd prize won by Trixie.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE and TOMTIT Class Race.—Sailed at 4 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella	9 27	Dr B K Goldsmith	Not Entered.	
Maud	6 18	Officers, R E ...	do.	
Mavourneen.	Scr	Mr Newman Taylor	do.	
Millie	6 48	Messrs Chapman and Twiddle...	5 28 13	1 21 24
Clutha.........	Scr	Capt J J Welch	5 20 4	1 20 4
Lapwing ...	12 14	Mr Moberly ...	Not Entered.	
Curlew	4 12	Messrs Orr & Pilcher.........	5 19 53	1 15 41
Swallow	7 21	Mr A S Folkes..	Not Entered.	
Cricket	12 4	Mr Gregson......	do.	
Marie Louise	12 4	Mr K MacIver..	do.	
Anna	13 39	Officers H M's Mint.........	do.	
Jean	7 21	Mr C W Beadel.	do.	

Course :—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel Length 6·31 miles Wind W N W Strength fresh Time limit 7-30 p m 1st prize won by Curlew, 2nd prize won by Clutha.

"CONDOR" LAWN TENNIS.

The 2nd round commenced yesterday eve, when the present holders of this "Trophy" won in a hollow fashion. It was, however, very sporting of Messrs. Raisins and Kissob who substituted Matholone to have entered both being practically new to tournament games.

In the other game Messrs. Aliakbar and Wahab won after a good struggle. 3—6, 6—1, 6—2. For the losers in this set, Driver was the better man, and nearly all through was practically playing his opponents single-handed his partner being a figure head at the net.

To-day's games will be :—

Messrs. Dastur and Ghandy vs. Gunther and Greene.
„ Shaw and Nadkarni vs. Chawan and Karanja.

THE DRAWINGS.

Merchant & Driver...Bye }
Ali Akbar & Wahab.. „ } 3-6, 6-1, 6-2
Dastur & Ghandy ... „ }
Gunther & Greene... „ }
Modi & Aibless ...... „ }
Karvi & Javeri ...... „ }
Khambatta & Gimi... }
Sabnis & Desai ...... } 6-4, 6-2
Mehta & Modi......... }
Chandaverker & Shiwaswarkar .... } 6-3, 6-2
Macdonald & Doctor }
Harwood & Briscoe.. } 6-2, 6-3
Flynn & Strelly ...... }
Wagle & Bhadkumker } 6-1, 6-1
Wadia & Pcoha ......Bye }
Pearcey & Gunjikar... „ }
Shaw & Nadkarni ... „ }
Chawan & Karanja... „ }
Raisins & Nathalone. „ }
Fyzee & Chimmulgund „ } 6-0, 6-0

SPECIE BANK CASE.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a rule obtained by Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar for the transfer of the case brought by him against Mr. Chunilal Charamdass Saraiya, Managing Director of the Indian Special Bank for criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of pearl bracelets pledged with the Bank, from the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate to any other Court on the ground that the magistrate was a shareholder of the Bank.

Mr. S. V. Bhat appeared for the complainant. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, was for Mr. Chunilal.

The Magistrate, in his report to the Court, said he held eleven shares in the Bank.

Mr. Velinkar said his client had no objection to the case being transferred, if their Lordships thought that a case had been made out.

Their Lordships thought it more desirable to transfer the case and ordered the case to be sent to Mr. Dastur's court for disposal. The rule was accordingly made absolute.

GENEROUS OFFER.

The Proprietors guarantee Kaminia Oil to cure dandruff, Stop Falling Hair or Itching Scalp or Money Back.

But Kaminia Oil is more than a cure for dandruff—it will make hair grow on any head where the hair bulb is not altogether dead.

And we want every reader of the Gazette to know that Kaminia Oil is the most delightful hair dressing in the world. It is so pleasant to use, and its effect is so invigorating and refreshing, that it pleases everybody.

The woman of Paris, are as a rule, beautiful and keep beautiful, and a careful English observer who has travelled much claims that their beauty is due to their knowledge of how to keep their hair luxuriant, which they do so by using a superior hair tonic.

Many English and Indian women are as wise as French sisters, and that is why Kaminia Oil, the quick acting and greatest of all hair restorers and tonics, is now having such a tremendous sale in India.

Kaminia Oil is sold by leading druggists everywhere and in Bombay. At Tomson and Co., Kalbadevi at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. V. P. P. extra. Please see that you get Kaminia Oil and no substitute.

PROPRIETORS :
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY SITUATION.

Bombay Chamber and Sir T. R. Wynne.

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon for a discussion of Railway matters. The Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong presided.

After welcoming Sir T. R. Wynne the Chairman stated that the Committee wished to discuss with him the proposed absorption of the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway system by the East Indian Railway, a proposal to which they strongly object, unless steps are taken to fully safeguard the present and future interests of Bombay and Karachi in the O. and R. Districts ; and the inability of the railways at the present time to deal expeditiously with the traffic required for export. As regards the delay in handling traffic the Chairman mentioned that this had been felt since early in December, when preparations were being made for the Durbar, and that latterly the position had become very acute. The difficulty was generally referred to as a shortage of wagons, but although undoubtedly a large number of wagons had been sent across to the other side of India to carry coal, and a large supply was engaged in carrying hay to the famine districts, the probability was that the present block was due partly to the difficulty of passing wagons along the lines and also to an actual shortage of rolling stock. The question seemed to resolve itself into one of more sidings and crossing stations, larger railway yards up-country, doubling of lines in various direction, additional rolling stock which should be promptly supplied, and so forth. Looking forward as he did during the next three years to a rapidly increasing trade it seemed very desirable that the question should now be considered from all points of view. An important factor in the situation was undoubtedly the famine in Guzarat. It certainly seemed very strange that arrangements were not made by the officials in the famine districts to lay in large supplies of hay before Christmas when there would have been plenty of wagons available. The Chairman referred to a resolution which had been brought forward in the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey ten days ago on the question of railway administra ion and alluded especially to that part of it which suggested that as regards the fixing of rates, two commercial members should be associated with the Railway Board. Whilst he did not think a plan of this kind was quite practicable he suggested that as regards increased facilities for moving the traffic, commercial men might be brought into consultation with the railway and the Railway Board, with a view to a complete programme being drawn up for the requirements of the next three or five years. So far as grants were concerned the Chairman understood from conversations he had that in the past in some cases the railways had not been able to spend during the year the money that had been alloted to them. If so he thought the railways should be advised to look well ahead in their recommendations and that arrangements should be made to finance them over a period of say three or five years as the case might be.

Sir Trevredyn Wynne in reply said:—With regard to the proposal made that the E. I. Railway should take over the working of the O. and R. Railway, he would like to make it quite clear that Government was not in any way committed to this arrangement and he felt sure that nothing would be decided finally until Bombay and Karachi had had the fullest opportunity of expressing their views on a question such as this in which they were [illegible] largely interested. With regard to the [illegible] and delays which were occurring in railways [illegible] dealing with traffic which was offering, he [illegible] to refer the Committee to the statement he had recently made in the Imperial Legislative Council dealing with this matter.

Sir Trevredyn thought that what would be of most interest to the Committee was some assurance that action would be taken in order to ensure that trade could rely on prompt railway transport in the future. The statement just referred to dealt with this point. The very large sum of 65 1-2 crores had been allotted during the six years April 1907 to April 1913 for expenditure on open lines and rolling stock for the purpose of increasing the carrying capacity of Indian Railways. That this sum had been effective is illustrated by the fact that the railways for the year 1911-12 will have carried 25 per cent more traffic than they did and were able to do three years ago. Works were now in progress designed to still further increase the carrying capacity of railways and more rolling stock was under order. He could assure the Committee that the Railway Board fully realised the immense importance of reliable and prompt railway transport as vital necessity in the development of Indian trade and had steadily worked to this end, and would continue to do so with the funds at their disposal. With regard to the suggestion that Commercial men might be brought into consultation with the Railways and the Railway Board with a view to a complete programme being drawn up for the requirements of the next three years, he would like to point out that he was afraid that commercial men would hardly be of any assistance in deciding what works should be built to increase the capacity of a railway.

The direction however in which the advice and assistance of Commercial men would be most useful to the Railways and the Railway Board would be if they would forecast the probable development of trade for periods of three years ahead and keep them fully advised of possible developments of new traffics arising, which would have to be provided for. He thought that even the commercial community hardly anticipated the immense developments of trade that was now occurring.

A cordial vote of thanks to Sir T. R. Wynne terminated the proceedings.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 702 tons, Capt W. C. Morrison will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Harpenden 2,301 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Messageries Maritimes Company steamer Nera, 3,429 tons, Captain E. Casanova, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Unvolosy 1,906 tons, Captain W. G. Miller arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Natal with a general cargo two cabin and 112 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Hakata Moru, 3,869 tons Captain H. Normura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc. with a general cargo

The H.M.S. Proserpine, Commander Peter W. E. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat which port she left on the 9th March.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 13.

Dalhousie	1523	Vines		B I Marine
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Hoscinee	998	D'Lorue		Bo & P S N Co
H M S Highflyer		Dick		R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine		Hill		R Navy
Hakata Maru	3869	Normura	Kobe	N Y Kaisha
Hatumet	2584	Petris		T M & Co
Knala	360	McLarin	11-3	K N & Co
Koweit	2336	Coates		B S N Co
Kiorcse	2552	Dracup		T M & Co
Kasara	505	King		M M & Co
Lawoe	1817	Born		Arab S N Co
Lord Stanley	3054	Ellifford		W & A G & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda	Arab	B S N Co
Newenfels	3542	Heckel		W & A G & Co
Norkoowa	1074	Jones		M M & Co
Nera	3429	Casanova	Marseilles...14-3	M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend		Telegrap Str
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden...16-3	P & O Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Somali	2550	Kason		A S & Co
Tjomo	1453	Danielsen		W & A G & Co
Umvolosi	1906	Miller		W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Shelton		W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macdougall	2976	Price	R'goon	20-3	J Finlay Co
C & R Ischia	2481	Belsito	Kobe	14-3	R Line
G Balgay	131	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
O Netravati	699	Fakira			Bo S N Co
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	L'pool	20-3	W & A G & Co
P Castlemoor	2403	Angus	Genoa	18-3	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Chanda	3951	Tice	A'werp	20-3	M M & Co
2 Ujina	3426	Hill		14-3	M M & Co
3 Carbridge	2332	Richardson	Antwerp	16-3	W & A Graham & Co
4 Glenlyon	2654	Sloane	Kobe	14-3	T M & Co
5 B Rubattino	2682	Mongas	Genoa	15-3	R Line
6 Bregenz	2386	Petris		16-3	A L S N Co
7 Abana	2709	Wilson	Antwerp		Graham & Co
9 Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
12 & 13 Persia	4155	Palmer	London	23-13	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison			M M & Co
15 Glenaffric	2657	Lane	Kobe	15-3	T M & Co
16 Kanzler	1665	Coltsan	Durban		A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
12	Umvolosi	Miller	Natal, Feb 16
13	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Hakata Maru	Normura	Kobe, Feb 14
	Nera	Casanova	Noumea, Feb 2
	H M S Proserpine	Hill	Muscat, Mar 9

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Delta	Martin	Shanghai
	Madura	Logan	Persian Gulf
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta
	Lindula	Sinnatt	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison for Persian Gulf.
" Nerra, Casanova for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Umvolosi for Middlesbrough.
" Hakatamaru for Kobe.
" Putiala for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left Port Said on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow arrived at Suez on the 12th instant evening homeward bound.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Corinthic s—2200 cwts fennelseed, Baner and Kranse; 4212 cwts myraballoms, P Mathuradas and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams J Nurbheram.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2000 cwts mussoor and 4000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 300 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 75 cast skins, Nizamudin and Co.

Arcadia s—6504 cwts myrabolams, P Muthuradas and Co; 200 cwts turmeric, E Jeewandas & Co 55 cwts m. o. p. shells, 14 cwts cardamoms 12 cwts beeswax, E Sooltanally; 6000 cwts mussoor 3620 cwts gram, Ralli Bros; 8 bales carpet, G H Mahomed and Sons; 195 buffalo horns, E Mahomed 54 cwts old rubber 2000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nera s—100 lbs tea, D G Batha and Co.
Salsette s—2 cwts garnetstones, J M S Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Abana s—2000 cwts cottonseed W Bacher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—1000 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 2000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts castorseed, 4000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 3778 cwts groundnuts, 40000 cwts castorseed, 5000 cwts barley and 26100 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1001 cwts myrabollams S Cooverji and Co; 285 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—25 cwts olibanum, A. Manji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Glenlyan s—200 bales cotton, H Goculdas.
Glenaffric s—300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.
Hakata Maru s—700 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Ischia s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Hakata Maru s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Glenaffric s—100 bales M Jethabhoy.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42—48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) when the resolutions set out in the Notice sent to the Shareholders of the Company will be proposed.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents & Managers.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1912, at 6-15 P. M.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

I, M. A. w. MISHARI, of Bombay, on behalf of the Arab Steamers Ltd., hereby give notice that in consequence of The Arab Steamers Ltd., being owners of the S. S. Tynesider, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchants Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship Tynesider of Bombay official number 95,240 of Gross Tonnage 1,378 tons, Register Tonnage 738 Tons, heretofore owned by the Arab Steamers Ltd., for permission TO CHANGE the name to FARIS and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Arab Steamers Ltd. Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay this eleventh day of March, 1912.

The Arab Steamers Ltd.
M. A. w. MISHARI,
Managing Director.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN. MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.			UP. PUNJAB MAIL.		
Madras	Dep.	15- 0	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Arkonam	"	17- 0	Jhansi	"	15-48
Guntakal	"	3-15	Itarsi	"	23-15
Raichur	"	7- 0	Manmad	Arr	7-29
Wadi	"	9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		
Hotgi	"	12-46	Manmad	Dep.	8-45
Dhond	"	17-47	Dhond	"	15-12
Manmad	Arr.	23½-35	Hotgi	"	19-41
PUNJAB MAIL.			Wadi	"	23-17
Manmad	Dep.	0-25	Raichur	"	2-30
Itarsi	"	8-40	Guntakal	"	6-13
Jhansi	"	16- 3	Arkonam	"	16-20
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Madras	Arr.	18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Manmad	"	0-25	Muttra	"	10-29
Bhusaval	"	3-25	Agra Cantt.	"	11-33
Khandwa	"	5-37	Lucknow	"	9-30
Itarsi	"	8-40	Cawnpore	"	10-55
Bhopal	"	10-48	Jhansi	"	15-48
Bina	"	13-20	Bina	"	18-36
Jhansi	"	16- 3	Bhopal	"	21-13
Cawnpore	Arr.	20-29	Itarsi	"	23-15
Lucknow	"	22- 0	Khandwa	"	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	"	4-23
Muttra	"	20-44	Manmad	"	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for AXLE OIL for Coaching Stock" are invited for the SUPPLY of 540 tons of High Grade Axle Oil for Lubricating Axles of Coaching Stock, for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st August, 1912. The whole quantity of oil shall be delivered in 12 months, the 1st instalment of 100 tons being delivered by the 1st of August, 1912, and the remainder in 11 equal monthly instalments of 40 tons being delivered by the 1st day of September, and following months.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway Naulakha by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th June 1912, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who may wish to be present. Samples (not less than 1 Imperial Gallon of the oils tendered for) should be despatched or delivered to :—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, Lahore,

and must reach him by 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, 1912.

3. The oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification :—

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit......0.925 to 0.935.
Closed flash point......Over 400° Fah.
Viscosity at 140° Fahrenheit......Between 285 and 309 Secs.
Cold test......Below 25 Fah.

4. Form of tender with particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tender. No tender will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the name of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the Works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Axle Oil for Coaching Stock" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender, or to assign any reason for non acceptance of a tender, and can reject the whole or any part of the tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 1st March, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 4 per do. *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE LATEST AND MOST POPULAR WALTZES
Re 1-4 each.

THE PINK LADY VALSE.
(The Rival of the famous "Merry Widow" Valse.)

THE HUNT BALL WALTZ
Played by the Band of the 1st Life Guards Imperial Viennese Orchestra, &c., &c.

THE DRUID'S PRAYER VALSE
Played everywhere by the London Orchestras.

SAINTS AND SINNERS Valse Lente
by the composer of "Druid's Prayer Valse."

GOLD and SILVER valse
As Danced nightly at the Palace Theatre, London.

ROUGE et NOIR Valse Lente,
by Adolphe Lotter.

VALSE SEPTEMBRE
by Felix Godin.

VALSE DECEMBRE
by Felix Godin.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 14th March, 1912.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council Sir Richard Lamb presented the revised Financial Statement for 1912-13, a business-like document which requires little if any elucidation. Calculations are based on a normal year. Direct expenditure on famine relief is estimated at eleven lakhs, of which six and a half is appropriated in the Civil Department and four and a half in the Public Works Department, over two and a quarter lakhs less than was anticipated. The estimate for indirect famine expenditure is twelve lakhs, one lakh lower than at first set down owing to a revision of the estimates of famine grass operations, so the accumulations to the credit of the local Government in the administrative account will show a balance of Rs. 51,80,000. After reviewing the accounts of the previous years, Sir Richard showed that the budget for 1912-13 opens with a balance of Rs. 80,76,000, which represents almost two and a half lakhs more than the estimate of a year ago. This might have been better, but that the disbursements of takavi and other loans in the provincial Advance and Loan account are estimated at Rs. 84,03,000, compared with Rs. 36,52,000, entered in the Budget, the difference being due to a large increase in the advances taken by cultivators and Native States and estates, in consequence of the failure of crops, partly counter-balanced by a smaller provision made for loans to local bodies. The recoveries are estimated at Rs. 39,03,000 against Rs. 40,72,000 entered in the Budget, the decrease being due mainly to smaller repayments expected from cultivators. The closing balance which gives the Government eighty and three-quarter lakhs, might have been expected to enable the Finance Member to foretell an increased surplus at the end of the current year, but such is not possible. On the contrary he expects the balance to be reduced to Rs. 60,17,000 by the close of the year. But the revised figures—revised since the Budget was printed and circulated among members of Council a week ago—give the opening balance at Rs. 89,76,000; the revenue at Rs. 6,99,66,000, the expenditure at Rs. 7,27,76,000 and the closing balance at Rs. 61,66,000. Revenue shows an advance, and expenditure a decline.

Contemplating the details of the statement, it might be expected that expenditure is likely to increase as we find it is the intention of Government to encourage its servants and so far as Bombay is concerned to secure that the Civil Service, shall prove as attractive as possible and bring out the right class of men—a subject on which we have heard much of recent days. It appears that a comparatively large number of officers of over eight years' service draw less than a thousand rupees a month and the proportion of appointments carrying less than that amount is larger in the Bombay Presidency than in any other large province. Moreover, out of Civilians of from three to eight years' service, eleven on an average do not draw pay higher than Rs. 500 a month, although they are entitled to act as second or first assistants on passing the higher standard departmental examination and have been invested with full magisterial powers. At present there are seventeen appointments of Assistant Collectors on Rs. 900 and eighteen on Rs. 700, but three out of the total of thirty-five appointments are held by Provincial Assistant Judges on Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. "With a view of securing a proper flow of promotion among the members of the Indian Civil Service it is proposed to create a special grade of Assistant Collectors on Rs. 1,200 and to raise the total number of appointments of Assistant Collectors avilable for that Service from thirty-two and thirty-five" and so we may secure a continuous supply of good men who, content, will give us of their best and a slight increase in expenditure will be returned to us a hundred-fold. Then again, we may secure a superior recruit for the subordinate revenue service by a revision of rates in their pay, which the general rise in the cost of living, has rendered insufficient. In view of the difficulty of finding funds for so large an increase, it is proposed to bring the revision into effect gradually and to commence with the lower grades where the pinch is most severely felt.

Among other subjects upon which revenue is to be expended are the re-writing of the Record of Rights, a new cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, an efficient audit of municipal accounts, enhancing the powers of Commissioners, the payment of witnesses in Government cases, the improvement of the working of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the reorganisation of the rank and file of the District Police, the expansion of educational agensies, the improvement of urban sanitary works, grants for bacteriological research, for assisting Karachi to provide for the accommodation of pilgrims to Mecca, for the distribution of cotton seed, to establish a post-graduate veterinary course, to appoint an expert to conduct the survey of the oil pressing industry, to provide for the proper carrying out of the smoke nuisance regulations. Then adequate provision is made for direct and indirect expenditure on famine relief. The reduced balance which is foreshadowed is due principally to the unfavourable character of the monsoon of 1911, necessitating suspensions of revenue and the incurring of indirect expenditure on famine relief and partly to certain unavoidable objects of expenditure, such as the Royal visit and the Coronation Durbar. In view of the decreased balances of true Provincial money it was necessary to frame the Budget with a careful regard to economy, and though in the course of the debate thereon honourable members may take the view that some of the items might well have been left over till more prosperous times, we think none of them could have been left with safety. With regard to those to which exception will be taken it was a question of now or never. The consequences of delay might have proved disastrous and the wisdom of the decision to act now may be found in the concluding sentence of Sir Richard Lamb's statement: "The ordinary growth of Provincial revenues being estimated at fifteen lakhs per annum it will be clear that our financial position appears safe."

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REMARKABLE RAILWAY EXPERIMENT. A REMARKABLE experiment in railway administration is being conducted just now by the Great Western Railway, and is particularly of interest at the moment, when the railways have been so much crippled by the difficulty of obtaining coal in consequence of the strike. The company are examining the possibilities of superseding steam power by petrol or a combination of petrol and electricity on branch lines and local services. Such a substitution, if it proves successful, will constitute an entirely new departure in the railway world, and may in due course find its way to India, although here, of course, where so much of our travelling is over long distances, it is never likely to attain to the importance, which it has in prospect at Home. The use of petrol engines and the more recent combination of petrol and electricity have been practically confined in Great Britain to road haulage and river pleasure craft. Their application to railway systems has been left to Continental and Colonial collieries and private yards. The success of these minor installations has led to the belief that the petrol-electric engine has great possibilities for railway work. The Great Western Railway Company has decided that the question is of too great importance to remain unsolved. If the petrol-electric engine is more economical than the steam engine upon steep gradients and in services, where the passenger traffic is light, then they, as the largest users of rail motor cars in the United Kingdom, stand to benefit. They have accordingly installed upon the Windsor branch for temporary service between Slough and Windsor an experimental coach, the first of its kind to be used in Great Britain, which is entirely independent of steam power and external auxiliaries, such as a third rail and overhead wires. The Car, which is now in regular service is fitted with a 40-h.p. Maudslay petrol engine, which transmits its power through an electric motor of similar capacity. Accommodation is provided for forty-six passengers and a maximum speed of nearly 35 miles per hour, with an average of 20 miles per hour, can be obtained with ease. The petrol-electric combination ensures absolute smoothness of running and a minimum of strain upon the gearing when starting and stopping. In order to meet the Board of Trade requirements with regard to brake power the car is provided with a powerful screw hand brake and a vacuum brake. Of course the Great Western Co. will run the car for some time in order to test its paying prospects thoroughly. During the coal strike it must have been an object of great interest, and no doubt convenience to the Windsor and Slough public, and the company are having an opportunity to test its value in case of emergency as a substitute for a steam service.

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CERTIFICATED WIVES. IT was under this rather novel heading that a London newspaper the other day made an equally novel suggestion, that as the result of suitable examination some public authority should issue certificates to girls, stating their fitness for the management of a home, and thus for marriage. One of these documents, it was supposed, should be enough to convince any amatory young man that the holder, in the capacity of wife, would not cause more than the inevitable degree of domestic discomfort. It is now announced that the idea has been taken up by the London County Council and will be put into effect about the beginning of summer, whenever that may be expected to be. The council will offer 500 junior domestic economy scholarships, by means of which girls about 14 years of age may secure free education for a year, with a maintenance grant, at Domestic Economy schools. Candidates must undergo a preliminary medical examination, and no one will be accepted who is not satisfactory as regards personal cleanliness, good condition of teeth, and general physical fitness. Though the course is arranged for one year, it is recognised that every girl may not become an accomplished housewife in that time, and it has therefore been arranged that whenever necessary the training may be extended over two years. The County Council founded Domestic Economy schools in 1894, but these are attended by girls from the elementary schools. Now the idea is to teach the girls who have left the elementary schools, and who in due time will become the wives of young men of the working classes. The domestic economy schools are not intended for the purpose of training girls for domestic service, nor for any special industry, but as home-makers, and with this object in view the girls are taught cookery, laundry work, dress-making, needlework and mending, house-work, home organisation, and hygiene, by practical methods. The scheme at first sounds a little bizarre, but it seems to be based on common sense principles, and provided that the training is sound, should, we think, be successful. It will not take young men long to find out whether the girls, whom the council has certificated can cook better dinners and keep cleaner homes than those whom they have not. When the value of the certificated girls has been established, the value of the certificate will soon appreciate, and one can imagine the day when the girl will value her pre-marriage certificate almost as highly as later she will treasure her "lines." The general social effect of the scheme should be that the girls, who are best fitted for marriage will have the best opportunities.

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MADRAS AND ITS WATER. BOMBAY is not the only large city of India, which just now is occupied with large water schemes. Madras also has extensive works in contemplation, and in this instance they are to be laid down in conjunction with drainage works. The carrying-out of an extensive scheme has for long been realised as a necessity in Madras, but until quite lately the question of funds prevented any practical progress. Now however that position has been changed. A grand of twenty-five lakhs from the Government of India has shown Madras that it is not such a neglected Presidency, as it often likes to imagine, and Lord Carmichael, its new Governor, has earned the gratitude of his people for the large share he is supposed to have had in the extraction of this sum from the Imperial Treasury. Madras, it is recognized, is at present in a deplorably insanitary condition, and an examination of its vital statistics shows very convincingly how the health of the city hereby suffers. A study of the figures for the last three decades shows that, while the birth-rate has remained nearly constant, the figures being 38·2, 38·5 and 37·7, the death-rate has progressively increased, the figures being 35·2 from 1881—90, 39·4 from 1891—1900 and 43·6 from 1901—10. Thus, at the present time, the death-rate is decidedly in excess of the birth-rate. To remedy this state of affairs, the Madras Corporation is carrying out extensive works of water-supply and drainage. Further estimates amounting to about Rs. 40 lakhs have just been sanctioned by Government for the improvement of the system of distribution in the city, and the Special Engineer of the Corporation is now designing a comprehensive system of drainage. The total cost of the works when completed is estimated to be :—For water-supply Rs. 64 lakhs, for drainage Rs. 120 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 184 lakhs, towards which the value of works already completed amounts to Rs. 21 lakhs, leaving works still to be executed to the value of Rs. 163 lakhs. As a grant-in-aid towards this large expenditure the Madras Corporation applied for a grant of 75 lahhs. The Government of India has seen fit to provide them with 25 only, but at the same time with the funds, which the Corporation has in hand, there is plenty of money to keep the work of construction going for many months.

THE District Traffic Superintendent of Maldah, E. B. S. Railway, wires :—As the result of a collision between 45-up and 46—down mixed train at 1-55 p m. to-day the line between Maldah aud Mochia station on the Katihar-Godagari section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is blocked and passengers of all trains running on this section have been required to tranship for about 48 hours. No passengers were injured.

A telegram, from the Rangoon Port Officer, says :—"The master of the "Kistna" reports that sunken Sailor Rock off Sandoway seemed much higher. It has been heard unofficially that an eruption has taken place and that the rock is seven feet higher."

THE following names are stated in the Calcutta press as being those of probable members of the Executive Councils of the new provinces. In Bengal, Sir William Duke, Mr C. P. Lyon and Mr Shamsul Huda and in Behar, Messrs Levinge and Gait and the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has presented a draft bill to the Legislative Department for the protection of women and girls under the age of sixteen years and has applied for leave to introduce it this season. The bill is being examined by the law officers of the Government.

RAPID progress is being made with the military wireless installation at Fort William and the finishing touches are now being put to the last six masts. There is still, however, much work to be done in the engine-room before the works can be used.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

Thoughts By a Native Thinker.

MR. J. P. KAPADIA. I regret to observe that the death of Mr. Jamshedji Palonji Kapadia has received rather scant notice from the press. He was not a rich man during his later life, nor was he a successful man, as the world counts success. In his early days he was one of the principals in a big and flourishing mercantile concern in London, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji being one of his partners. But it was overwhelmed by disaster in the seventies, and he never recovered from it. The change from great affluence and position in London to proverty and obscurity in Bombay soured his temper and gave a cynical and misanthropic turn to his thoughts. He fancied that the world was looking down upon him with unmerited coldness and indifference. Unlike Wordsworth, he ranted on human ingratitude, and believed that those who had looked up to him while he was a prosperous merchant, despised and contemned and laughed at him as a crank, made cross and sulky by misfortune. I was acquainted with him. He was in the habit of recalling the past and exciting himself over the ways of the callous world; and although I was sensible of his whimsicalities, I was inclined rather to feel for him than to laugh at him. Dwelling constantly in the past when he was a man of substance and influence, he, in his turn, snapped his fingers at local celebrities. "What are these paltry creatures" he used to exclaim, "before what I was in the hey-day of my fortune as a citizen of London?" Yet he did not pretend to despise the public life of Bombay. He was elected by the rate-payers of Khetwady to the Corporation when it was newly constituted, and was an active member for many years. He was proud to declare that he belonged to no party, and he maintained a sort of sturdy independence to the end. His views were peculiarly his own. and his lapses into sense were more frequent than his colleagues were willing to admit They could not get over the idea that he was a confirmed faddist. He was never afraid of a bout with any one, high or low. He had an idea that the newspaper reporters, too, were treating him slightingly and he once coldly attacked them in the Corporation. They revenged themselves upon him by reporting the speech *verbatim et literatim*. That was rather unkind of the reporters. He was eminent as a Persian scholar, and for years he was appointed an examiner for the higher University degrees. But he was thrown out of the Corporation—was supplanted by others as an examiner, and additional reverses which certainly did not sweeten his nature. He attributed them to the cabal of his enemies who, he affirmed, could ill digest his frankness and independence.

AN AMBITIOUS PLAN. LATE in life he conceived an ambitious plan of writing a manumental history of Persia in Gujerati. It was a daring idea for one who was near three score and ten. But he pursued it with dogged pertinacity till the last, and has left behind him an admirable fragment. To have completed the work, within the brief remainder of his life, though a long one, was impossible. His ambition was to rival Gibbon in elaborateness and wealth of detail, and he was burning with zeal to correct the errors into which, as he believed, European historians, Gibbon included, had fallen in their interpretation of certain episodes in the history of the Persian Empire. He strove to prove, by applying himself to Oriental sources, that these historians having relied upon the opponents of the Persians for their information had done injustice to the Persian side, and it is very possible that his judgment was influenced by a sense of partisanship in his spirited vindication of his forbears. His performance, whatever its shortcomings, is creditable, and we can justly say that, here at least, he has achieved a memorable piece of work. He leaves behind him an example of a sort of fearless independence, all his own; and a far brighter example of scholarship and research in the domain of history in which Indians are sadly deficient.

SIR EBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA. We have not yet done feting and addressing our Coronation Knights. The three Bombay citizens, who have been knighted, are all good men and true, and I am glad of an opportunity to refer to them in this column. An entertainment was given by Bombay Mahomedans last week to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, when the Aga Khan truly described him as the most distinguished member that the Moslem community had ever produced in Western India. In paying this compliment His Highness has modestly passed himself over. He belongs, however, not to a particular province, but to all India, having devoted himself to the service of his co-religionists, and also in some measure of Indians in general, all over the country. Among his own people he holds indisputably the first place. I have watched Sir Ibrahim's career with keen interest from the beginning and I attribute his success to the thoroughness with which he masters the details of every question appertaining to the interests of the city on his community, and to the force and lucidity with which he can express his opinions We find from his reply to the address presented to him that even while he was at school, he had been studiously nursing the ambition enter to the Corporation, and to that end, he directed his training with the patience and persistence which have since been the dominating feature of his career. We read in the authorized life of Disraeli that "if we had to select any single quality as the key note of his character, the choice might best fall on patience—patience, and that unbroken continuity of mind and purpose and endeavour which patience renders possible." Sir Ibrahim has this quality of patience, and all that it implies, in full measure, and he inculcates the same in those who are fired by the like ambition to serve the public. The average aspirant to civic fame does not take himself so seriously, or apply himself so zealously and strenuously to his duties as Sir Ibrahim. His shrewdness and sagacity have also kept him from endangering his own advancement, and his ability has enabled him to attain a high place in the public life of the city within a few years. As a debater in the Corporation, he is second only to Sir Phirozeshaw, When he espouses a cause, he stands up against all opposition with spirit and confidence and dogged perseverance, and his close and intimate study of questions in all their bearings enables him to anticipate the possible objections that may be raised on the other side, and being prepared for them, he is quick and ready with his retorts and rejoinders. The admirers of Sir Ibrahim call his knighthood a belated honour. I should not think so, while he is still much on the right side of fifty. To my mind, civic honours, won as they have been by sheer merit and force of character, have come rather thick and fast upon him.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA. THE predominance of the Hindu element, or, at all events, of Hindu sentiment, among the share and stock-brokers of Bombay was noticeable in the address presented by their Association to their president, Sir Shapurji Broacha. "You are fortunate to acquire," as ran the address, "keenness of intellect, foresight and wealth as a result of your past good deeds, by the blessings of Saraswati and Luxmi, as well as for your charity to the deserving in a previous birth." Hindu and Parsi brokers live in great harmony, a circumstance on which Sir Shapurji took occasion to congratulate them, and I fancy that the Parsis have imbibed, through their friendliness for their Hindu brethren, some of the sentiments prevailing among them. I should not be surprised, if some of them entertain a vague belief in the doctrine of Karma enunciated in the address. If this doctrine which explains, to the satisfaction of its believers, the mystery of the startling inequalities existing among mankind, were to be accepted, then we may be sure that as declared in the address Sir Shapurji will reappear in his next birth in a more exalted position, as the reward of his kindness and benevolence towards the indigent and the unfortunate. Mr. Parbhudas who presided on the occasion, said Sir Shapurji had been known to him for fifty years, and that he was the same now, in all the essentials of his character, that he was in his early days. This is his abiding merit. Riches and prosperity have not affected his nature or his simplicity. They have not impaired his medesty, and one may be pretty sure it will stand the strain which is put on it by the demonstrations, private and public, which have been organized in his honour. We, Indians are apt to smother our titled men with addresses and felicitations, so that only the strongest minds can emerge unscathed from the ordeal, Sir Shapurji is beloved of his brethren of the Share Market, who are proud to own him as their leader and benefactor. Brokers are not particularly distinguished by western education and general culture, and in this respect Sir Shapurjl stands among them almost alone and unrivalled. He has given proofs of his knowledge of high finance and general politics in the addresses which he has delivered at rare intervals. He has been spirited and fearless in the avowal of his opinions, even when they were seemingly in conflict with some of his previous utterances. He, however, elected to remain in comparative obscurity, until Sir George Clarke, discerning in him possibilities of civic usefulness, appointed him to the shrievalty in the year of the Royal visit; and so well did he discharge his public function, both by precept and example, that knighthood came to him almost as a matter of course.

DION.

THE POONA SHOOTING CASE.

Accused Convicted and Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 13.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case in which Pte Washbrooke of the Royal Warwicks was charged with endangering life by accidentally discharging his gun at an Indian cobbler name Dagroo Jubbah at the Jejuri village where accused was out shooting with three companions in September last. The Magistrate held that accused had not taken proper precautions in seeing that his firearm was not pointing at the man while he was talking to him and fined him Rs, 75 in default two months' rigorous imprisonment, the fine to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

INDIAN COAL SITUATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The coal situation in Calcutta has somewhat improved since Saturday. On Monday 64 wagons of coal arrived at Kidderpore doks, and yesterday 385 wagons, against a daly average during the past month of 220 wagons. Up to last night 64,817 tons of coal had ben shipped from Kidderpore, an average of over 5,000 tons a day, while the full capacity of dock staff is 10,000 tons daily. Nine vessels are loading to-day and five are waiting ther turn to get to the coal-births.

Those interested, condemn the experime now being tried of sending coal to Bomba and Karachi by rail on grounds that th means the holding up of the wagons up f four weeks while vessels are waiting for co in Calcutta.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of th Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Chairman of the Committee presiding.

The Committee recorded Government resolutions re-nominating Sir Sassoon J. David and Mr. James MacDonald and nominating Colonel Collie as Members of the Standing Committee, the last-named gentleman in place of Mr. E. M. Proes resigned.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner reporting that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of Iron Castings during 1912-13, tenders had been received from Messrs. Garlick and Co. and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. The tender of Messrs. Garlick and Co. was lower. But the Drainage Engineer, Water Engineer and Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch were unanimous in recommending that the work should be entrusted to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, although their rates were higher. The Commissioner therefore asked the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with them.

The necessary sanction was granted.

Consideration was given to a letter from Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors forwarding on behalf of their clients, the Licensed Plumbers of Bombay, a representation to the Corporation in which they stated that in November last the Commissioner issued a circular to the Licensed Plumbers of Bombay, notifying that certain rules would be brought into force from the 1st April, 1912, for granting a Plumbers license that the rules prescribed two practical examinations for applicants for licenses as Plumber's, to be held separately by the Water and Drainage branches the implication being that no person who did not pass the tests would be licensed, Submitting that their clients were advised that the proposed rules ultra vires and that although Section 355 of the Municipal Act gave to the Commissioner a discretion as to the person to whom he would grant a license, yet the section provided that a license having been granted it should be renewable; that the proposed system was not only extremely harsh and oppressive to their clients but also prejudicial to the welfare of the City. Expressing the hope that the matter would be dealt with as may seem best in justice and equity to their clients and in the best interests of the City.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

.RMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

COL. SEELY'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Considerable Programme of New Construction.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The naval estimates amount to £44,085,400; decrease of £307,100.

Mr. Churchill, in his explanatory statement, id that these estimates were framed on the sumption that the existing programmes of her Powers would not be increased; otherse it would be necessary to present suppleentary estimates.

The new construction programme provides four large armoured vessels, eight light moured cruisers, and twenty destroyers, ether with a number of submarines and sidiary vessels.

he *personnel* will be increased by two thoul men.

LATER.

peaking on the Army Estimates in the se of Commons, Mr. Amery declared that position now was the same as in 1899.

olonel Seely replied that then it was imible to send a small reinforcement to Natal hout withdrawing troops from India and lon and the Eastern garrisons. He tender-Mr. Amery an envelope asking him to rd the contents as a secret, and offered a ilar envelope to any member.

he contents show how, if we wanted to rein-Natal to-morrow, we could do it without drawing a man from our Eastern garrisons, could send within a few days 150,000 fully-ipped troops and thereafter reinforcements three months.

That, said Colonel Seely, was the most exordinary advance in the country's military tory, and was the result of years of thought d effort.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

There is speculation regarding the provision light cruisers in the estimates. They are lieved, to be a new departure in construction, improved kind of scout, effective but cheap. With the exception of the *Daily News* which ys that the estimates represent financial dister, the papers approve of Mr. Winston urchill's estimates, which, they point t, were presented in difficult and deate circumstances. Some critics regard ht cruisers as an indication that the day the protected cruiser has passed. They ink that the new departure may be attributed the probability of extensive use of armed rchant commerce destroyers in future wars.

It is stated that New Zealand's Dreadnought l join the Home fleet instead of the China uadron.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

onference at Foreign Office Adjourned.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The executives of the coal-owners and the iners conferred with Mr. Asquith, Mr. Buxn and Sir George Askwith, at the Foreign fice to-day, and after sitting for three and a lf hours adjourned until to-morrow.

t is announced that the mail steamers to tavia are unable to guarantee the delivery of e mails to contract time owing to the strike England.

The Blackpool Steeplechases for March 15th d 16th have been abandoned owing to the al strike.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that after a nt conference the Miners' Executive decid- to recommend to the Federation the eptance of Mr. Asquith's suggestion for trict conferences, but none of the districts l return to work until a national settlement effected.

THE GERMAN STRIKE.

5 Per Cent. Colliers Strike Work.

ESSEN, MARCH 12.

e strike is not increasing, but the Chrisn unions have asked for protection against e intimidation of the workers. There have n many disturbances. The police to-day were ng their swords, while the strikers' wives asulted and stoned the workers.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Two hundred thousand German colliers have w struck, representing 75 per cent. of whole alfield.

FRENCH STRIKE OVER.

PARIS, MARCH 12.

he miners everywhere have resumed work.

PENANG NEW DOCK.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Harcourt said he tirely approved the conditions imposed by John Anderson upon the Eastern Shipping mpany of Penang in connection with the ilding of the new dock.

STOCK EXCHANGE BOOM.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A remarkable boom is causing excitement on Stock Exchange. The Nigerian Tin Mines d Rayfields have risen to £8, their previous ke-up price having been £5-2-6. Several er companies have risen in a similar degree.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

Lord Ampthill Inquires about His Pay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Ampthill asked whether Sir Lawrence Jenkins was drawing a pension in connection with his former post as well as full pay at present, and also put various other questions arising out of the original question.

Lord Crewe replied to the first question in the affirmative, and explained that the rules relating to judicial salaries were statutory rules made by the Secretary of State, and were in no way affected by the ordinary pension rules of the Civil Service. As the rules stood in 1899, they did not provide for the suspension of a pension, where an ex-judge had been reappointed to an office, but a rule had since been made empowering the Secretary of State to decide in any future case of the kind, whether the salary ought not to be reduced. He did not say that special cases might never occur, where a man might not be allowed to receive both his pension and his full salary. There was no rule preventing the return to an official appointment in India of a retired official, who had held an appointment on the Council of India.

Lord Crewe added that Lords Morley and Minto had both considered Sir Lawrence Jenkins's appointment as most suitable by virtue of his quite remarkable ability, his exceptional legal knowledge, his judicial experience and his knowledge of India.

Lord Crewe declared: "I am of the same opinion. Sir Lawrence Jenkins in no way applied for the post, but accepted it in deference to the strong wish of Lord Morley and Lord Minto, though his acceptance meant inconvenience and some sacrifice."

Lord Midleton thought that in most cases the pension and salary system would be undesirable, but said that the Secretary of State ought to have some latitude.

The subject was then dropped.

PLANNING THE NEW DELHI.

Chairman of London Council to Come Out.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Captain George Swinton was to-day unanimously elected chairman of the London County Council. On taking the chair, however, he stated that he would only be able to hold office for a fortnight, as he was going out to assist in the planning of the new city of Delhi.

He had only received the official announcement that afternoon.

[Captain George Sitwell Campbell Swinton has been a member of the London County Council, sitting for Holborn, since 1901. He takes a great interest in town-planning and the provision of open spaces, and in 1904-5 was Chairman of the Parks and Open Spaces Committee of the London County Council. He is also March Pursuivant of Arms. He was born at Edinburgh in 1859, being the second son of the late Archibald Campbell Swinton of Kemmerghame, Berwickshire, and Georgiana, daughter of Sir George Sitwell. He is married to Elizabeth, daughter of E. H. Ebsworth. He was gazetted to the 71st Highland Light Infantry in 1878, and retired from the Army in 1903, having acted as an extra A.-D.-C., to the Marquess of Lansdowne, when he was Viceroy of India. In 1900, Captain Swinton made an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament contesting Paisley in the Conservative interest. He has been an alderman of the L. C. C. since 1907, and chief whip of the Municipal Reform Party since 1903.]

LORD PENTLAND.

Banquet in Honour of New Appointment.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Scottish Liberal Members of the House of Commons, last night, gave a banquet in honour of Lord Pentland's apppointment to the Governorship of Madras.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood was present. Lord Pentland was presented with a silver salver and coffee-pot.

Mr. Asquith made a speech and referred to Lord Pentland as the one great man of Ayrshire. His name, added the Premier, would always be assSociated with the passing of the Scottish Land Bill.

Mr. Asquith anticipated that Lord Pentland would earn fresh honours in the carrying out of his arduous duties in Madras.

ORIENTAL STUDY.

Award of Royal Asiatic Society's Medal.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The gold medal, awarded every three years by the Royal Asiatic Society for special distinction in oriental study, has been given to Dr. J. F. Fleet, for his work on Indian epigraphy.

[Dr. John Faithfull Fleet, C. I. E., was born in 1847, and educated at the Merchant Taylor's School. He was in the Indian Civil Service from 1867 until 1897, and during his last five years' service was Commissioner of the Central and Southern Divisons of the Bombay Presidency. Amongst his publications are Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings, Vol. iii, of the Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, 1888, and numerous other writings on the ancient history and antiquities of India in the Indian Antiquary, the Epigraphia Indica, the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society and elsewhere.]

THE DURBAR CROWN.

To be Placed in Tower with other Regalia.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

It has been decided to meet from the Indian revenues the cost of the Durbar Crown, which will be placed in the Tower with the other regalia as a distinctive symbol of the King-Emperor's sovereignty over India.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

Sir Wm. Lee-Warner's Lecture.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Lecturing before a large audience in connection with the Indian School of Uuiversity College, Gower Street, on the principles of success in the service in India, Sir William Lee Warner reviewed the traditions of the Civil Service as courage, purity, culture and efficiency. He defined success as knowing what a Civil Servant has to do, nd doing it. He emphasised the need for gauging home public opinion, and knowing Indian languages and feelings. Sympathy was not sentimentalism nor self-advertisement, nor a substitute for efficiency. The King-Emperor had defined it as a deep affection for India, concern for her welfare, and interest in what interested Indians. Patience, courtesy and pride in the good points of Indian society would promote good relations, and recreations such as shooting and cricket would be helpful. Civilians, Sir William said, must not flinch before criticism however unfair, but must persist in the endeavour to do their duty.

Lord Reay, who presided, warmly concurred in Sir William Lee-Warner's condemnation of the charge of obstinacy against the Indian Civil servants.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Turkish Mine-Laying in the Dardanelles.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Turkey has commenced laying mines in the Dardanelles. Pilot ships will meet all vessels.

ROME, MARCH 13.

Fierce fighting took place at Tobruk on the 11th inst, the Turks are attacking a new port in process of construction. Three Italian regiments were engaged, and drove back the enemy with bayonet charges, aided by a mountain battery.

It is officially stated that Italian casualties were 13 killed and 73 wounded. The enemy's loss was enormous.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Dr. Mawson's Ship Returns.

HOBART, MARCH 13.

Dr. Mawson's ship "Aurora" has arrived here. She reports that Dr. Mawson's party landed in the Antarctic on January 19th.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Oxford Crew Make a New Record.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Oxford this afternoon rowed from Barnes Bridge to Chiswick Steps in three minutes, fifty-two seconds. The previous record for the distance was four minutes.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The French Column lost two killed and nineteen wounded in a fight lasting all day on the 9th inst., with the Zemmur tribesmen in Morocco.

An anti-foreign outbreak has occurred at Marakesh, a German and a Swiss having been wounded. It is reported that the troops fired, killing several Moors, before order was restored.

THE WRECKED SUBMARINE.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Submarine A3 was towed into Portsmouth this afternoon. All flags were flying at half-mast.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The bodies were removed from the submarine A 3 at midnight. The funeral takes place to-day.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MARCH 13.

The P. and O. steamer "Mooltan" to-day shipped £252,000 gold for India.

DELHI DURBAR MURDER CASE.

Accused Partially Convicted and Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 13.

In the case of Corporal Bellamy charged with attempted murder of Eva Calladine and voluntarily causing hurt the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the first count and convicted the prisoner on the second count. His Lordship bearing in mind the prisoner's good character hitherto, the affectionate relations which had existed between him and the complainant, and the fact of his having been under arrest for four months, passed a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A teacher in a leading Mahomedan school in Sind has attracted the attention of leading Mahomedans of that province by a public appeal on behalf of Bahaism, a cult which took its rise in Persia some fifty years ago and is looked on as Mahomedan schism. The movement inculcates unification of religions. It has socialistic tendencies and is claimed by its followers to be spreading rapidly.

SCIENTIFIC pisciculture has been started in the Punjab under Mr. G. C. L. Howell, I. C. S. who has studied the latest methods of carp-breeding in America. An old channel on the Chenab Canal has been selected to serve as a series of ponds for rearing purposes.

MUSSOORIE TRAGEDY.

Further Witnesses Examined at Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

At this morning's hearing of the Mussoorie Murder case the first witness was Mrs. Aleyn, a resident at the Savoy Hotel, who deposed that one day the accused told her that the deceased had bought arsenic. The accused had seemed upset about it. She thought the accused was upset because it was dangerous for a lady subject to hysteria to have arsenic about her. Afterwards the witness was told that arsenic was bought by the deceased to kill fish insects in pictures.

The next witness was Mrs. Chapman, proprietress of the Agency Hotel at Rajpur, who deposed that the accused came down from Mussoorie in September and told her that Miss Orme was not in good health and she had left her unwell.

Mrs. Ormsby deposed to seeing Miss Orme at the Savoy Hotel after dinner on the night of the 18th September between nine and ten. The deceased spoke to her and she seemed quite well and cheerful.

Mrs. Campbell deposed to seeing the deceased on 16th September and noticed that she was quite well and happy. The deceased made an engagement to have tea with the witness on the 20th September and made arrangements to leave Mussoorie for Jhansi with the accused on the 27th September. The deceased said she would be glad to go down on the 27th. The date for going down was suggested either by the witness or by the accused.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

Before the Full Bench yesterday afternoon, Mr. M. D. Devadoss, Bar-at-Law, began to address the Court on the first ground of the Advocate-General's certificate and submitted that accomplices stood on a different footing from other witnesses. Section 133 of the Evidence Act was very carefully worded and it was the intention of the Legislature that the Court should presume that an accomplice was unworthy of credit under certain conditions. In the present case, what their Lordships had to consider was whether the majority of the judges directed themselves correctly in regard to the weight to be attached to the testimony of the accomplices.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

LATER.

When the Full Bench sat this morning Mr. Davadoss resumed his arguments and pointed out that a previous statement of an accomplice would not amount to corroboration and therefore not admissible. He contended that corroboration of the testimony of an approver must connect the accused with the offence charged and it must be a corroboration both as to circumstances and to identity of accused.

Mr. C. F. Napier having reviewed the circumstances under which the present reference to the Full Bench had arisen said that the Advocate-General's certificate, read together with the Letters Patent, did not go to show that the Advocate-General thought there was an error in point of law. Before granting a certificate the Advocate-General should have satisfied himself on that point and if that had been so the certificate would have followed the language of the Letters Patent. In the certificate an element has been introduced not warranted by law. It might be that the certificate was in a form used on previous occasions, but references to the Full Bench in previous cases had arisen out of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court and the Advocate-General granting the certificate had depended on the Judges address to the Jury. In the present case it was the judgment of the court that the Advocate General had before him and then too there was no indication that the judgment was submitted to the Advocate-General.

The Court adjourned for lunch.

UNITED PROVINCES BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 13.

The revised Financial Statement of United Provinces shows that receipts for the current year are expected to amount to Rs. 6,06,03,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,01,42,000. The land revenue came in badly owing to the late monsoon, but the excise and forest receipts were good. The income for 1912-13 is estimated at Rs. 5,94,00,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 6,13,34,000. Provision is made for the completion of Agra Park, the Lucknow Medical College and for the new High Court building at Allahabad.

THE TEA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The *Statesman* publishes Messrs. Thompson's London tea cablegram which shows that the catalogue was composed of 31,000 packages. There was brisk demand with high prices for good liquoring. Medium and common were steady, the general tone was firm. Ceylon tea, fifteen thousand packages. No quotable price changed, but a firm tendeney prevailed.

At the Colombo tea sale on Tuesday less than one and a half million selection of to fair but inferior quality were offered for sale. Good liquoring sold well, medium irregular and common leaf firm.

A SERIOUS dacoity is reported from the village of Kalian Hamid District, Attack. Sixty armed dacoits attacked the house of Sunder Singh, Mahtab Singh and Kurtar, wealthy men of the place. The dacoits looted property worth one lakh consisting of cash and jewellery. Some documents which were also taken were burnt on the spot. Another dacoity is reported from the village of Khardi, District Sialkot. Twenty armed robbers fell upon the house of Gopichand Sahukar and looted property worth Rs. 30,000.

LOCAL Governments will be left to nominate medical officers who are to undertake work at the principal Indian ports in connection with precautions against yellow fever.

PREPARATIONS are in speedy progress for electric installation in Lahore. Mr. Jenson who erected the Durbar power house at Delhi is engaged by a recently started syndicate to make arrangements for the supply of electric power on a large scale for all sorts of purposes.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SIR RICHARD LAMB ON COST OF FAMINE RELIEF.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

THE Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay met yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Sir George Clarke presiding. His Excellency the President was supported on the platform, on the right by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, and on the left by the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Chaubal and the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, members of the Executive Council. The following additional members were also present:—Advocate General; Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad; Sir James Begbie; Mr. D. V. Belvi; Mr. Gulam Muhammad walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad, Bhurgri; Sardar P. V. Desai; Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos; Mr. S. D. Garud; Sardar Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji; Mr. W. L. Graham; Mr. H. R. Greaves; Sardar N. Ishwarsingji, Thakor of Amod; Lieutenant-Colonal J. Jackson; Sardar S. A. Jadhavrao Raje of Malegaon; Mr. R. P. Karandikar; Mr. W. H. Lucas; Mr. L. S Mehta; Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Mr. G. P. Millett; Sardar Rao Bahadur Mirikar; Sardar Dava K. E. Modi; Sardar C. V. Moodliar; Dr. I. B. Nariman; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. A. H. Adamjee Peerbhoy; Mr. F. G. Pratt; Mr. R. D. Prior; Sir Henry E. E. Procter; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda; Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Khan Bahadur Syed A. Y. Shah; Mr. W. D. Sheppard; Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson; Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil; Mr. H. Vishandas; and Mr. M. De P. Webb.

Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Clarke. After the new additional member the Hon'ble Mr. R. D. Prior had made the oath, supplementary questions to the original interpellations were put by Honourable members.

The Hon'ble Sir R. Lamb then presented the following:

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1911-12.

The opening balance of the year 1911-12 estimated in the budget at 1,52,47 was changed to 1,63,06 on the closing of the accounts of 1910-11.

The total Provincial revenue for the current year is now estimated at 6,97,98 against 6,78,62 entered in the budget. The increase of 19,36 is accounted for mainly by larger receipts under Land Revenue—Alienations (due to revisions of settlements), Land Revenue—Fixed allotment and adjustments (due chiefly to the Imperial assignments of (i) 10,83 for the remission of debts of certain states in Kathiawar and Gujarat, (ii) 6,50 for special non-recurring expenditure on sanitation, (iii) 4,37 towards the payment of the Royal bonus, (iv) 4,13 to afford credit to Provincial revenues on account of the sale proceeds of certain lands in Bombay, which had been credited to Imperial revenues in past years, (v) 2,09 towards the expenditure in connection with the Royal Visit and the Delhi Darbar, (vi) 2,00 for special non-recurring expenditure connected with the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, (vii) 2,00 towards the construction of the Royal Visit Commemoration Building at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, (viii) 1,75 towards making up the deficit in the Provincial share of land revenue (including the portion due to irrigation), which is expected to fall below the minimum figure (1,89,25) guaranteed under the terms of the Provincial Settlement, and (ix) 1,00 for special non-recurring expenditure on agriculture and allied objects), Excise (due to an enhancement of still-head duty and of duty on ganja and to improvement of license fees for sales of foreign liquor and opium), Assessed Taxes (due to improvement in the earnings of companies, banks, piece-goods merchants, etc.), Forest (due to anticipated receipts on account of famine fodder operations and to larger receipts from timber, fuel, etc.), and Civil Works—Public Works Department (due to larger toll receipts and sales of buildings, old materials and produce.) The increase is partially counterbalanced by decreases under Land Revenue—Provincial share (due to the unfavourable season), Stamps (based on the latest actuals on account of sales of general and court-fee stamps), and Police (due to the absence of recovery on account of charges connected with the additional mounted police in the Kaira district which has not been entertained.)

The total Provincial expenditure is estimated at 7,80'28 or an excess of 27.46 over the provision of 7,52,82 entered in the budget. The increase occurs chiefly under Refunds (due to larger refunds of land, stamps and excise revenue), Assignments and Compensations (due to revision settlements and to larger payments in connection with hemp drug leases), Land Revenue (due to indirect famine charges and to payment of the Royal bonus), Excise (due to the lump deduction of 70 for probable saving in the budget having proved too high), Forest (due to expenditure on account of famine fodder operations), Interest (due to the unfavourable agricultural season), General Administration (due to the Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar at Delhi,) Courts of Law (due to larger payments of fees to pleaders in criminal cases, grain compensation allowance and the Royal bonus,) Jails (due to larger dietary charges and to the grant of grain compensation and the Royal bonus,) Miscellaneous (due to (i) the remission of debts of certain states in Kathiawar and Gujarat, (ii) the writing off of takavi advances, and (iii) the overdrawal of its balance by the District Local Board, Ahmedabad), Civil Works—Civil Department (due to grants for the improvement of water-supply in several districts), and Civil Works—Public Works Department (due to transfers of grants between this and other heads.) The increases referred to above are partially counterbalanced by savings mainly under Education (due to the transfer to the Public Works Department of a portion of (i) building grants and (ii) the grant for non-recurring expenditure provided out of the special allotment made by the Government of India in 1910-11, to savings in that grant, and to smaller expenditure on technical education, colleges, secondary schools, grants-in-aid, and the preparation of Sanskrit series and departmental books), Medical (due to the transfers of a portion of the provision for grants in aid of sanitary projects to other heads, and to smaller expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries, plague measures, and pilgrim traffic), Stationery and Printing (due to smaller expenditure on Government Presses, and to smaller demands for stationery chiefly printing paper), and Irrigation—Minor Works—Public Works Department (due to smaller expenditure on repairs and establishments).

The closing balance of the year is estimated at 80,76, or an increase of 2,49 as compared with the budget. Important variations between the budget and revised estimates are explained in Section II of Part II.

The disbursements of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 84,03 compared with 36,52 entered in the budget, the difference being due to a large increase in the advances taken by cultivators and Native States and Estates in consequence of the failure of the crops, partly counterbalanced by a smaller provision made for loans to local bodies. The recoveries are estimated at 39,03 against 40,72 entered in the budget, the decrease being due mainly to smaller repayments expected from cultivators.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1912-13.

The budget for 1912-13 opens with a balance of 88,76, which, it is anticipated, will be reduced to 60,17 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 7,03,16, and the total expenditure at 7,23,75. The estimates thus involve an expenditure of 20,59 from the Provincial balance. The total revenue shows an advance of 24,54 over the current year's budget and 5,18 over the revised. The total expenditure shows a decline of 29,07 from the current year's budget, and of 56,53 from the revised.

The revenue estimates for 1912-13, allow for expected increases, chiefly under the heads of Land Revenue—Fixed allotment and adjustments (due mainly to the Imperial assignment of 6,50 for recurring expenditure on education), Excise and Assessed Taxes (in view of the current year's revised estimate,) Forest (due mainly to receipts on account of famine fodder operations,) and Education (due principally to the increase in the rates of fees recently sanctioned for Government schools, and to improvement in the Government Law School and School Final Examination fees). The increase is partially counterbalanced by decreases mainly under Land Revenue—Provincial share (which is estimated with due regard to the effects of the current unfavourable season,) Stamps (based on the revised) Interest (owing to smaller recoveries expected on account of interest on loans to cultivators), and "police" (due principally to the transfer of ramoshi transactions in Bombay City to a personal ledger account).

The estimate of land revenue (including the portion due to irrigation) is taken at 4,31,00 (Provincial share=2,15,50), the decrease from the current year's budget (4,43,00) being due to the current unfavourable season. Exclusive of miscellaneous revenue (estimated at 1,90 in the revised estimate for 1911-12 and at 1,88 in the budget for 1912-13), the figures of the estimated demand, collections, remissions and suspensions for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 are given below:—

	1911-12, Revised.		1912-13, Budget.	
Outstanding balance...	63,46		1,02,09	
Demand ...	4,30,36		4,10,94	
		4,93,82		5,13,03
Collections ...	3,73,10		4,29,12	
Remissions ...	18,63		14,70	
		3,91,73		4,43,82
Balance { Suspensions.	79,44		23,40	
Balance { Arrears.	22,65		45,81	
		1,02,09		69,21

PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

In order to check the tendency to over-estimate expenditure due chiefly to the anxiety of disbursing officers not to outrun, the particular grants with the expenditure of which they are entrusted, and with a view to securing a greater accuracy of estimates, lump deductions for "Probable savings" have been made to the amount of 5,06 under eight major heads of account in the budget for 1912-13, compared with 4,85 under seven major heads in the budget of 1911-12. These deductions, however, do not necessitate corresponding reductions in detailed grants entered in the budget. The budget for 1912-13 includes (a) 16,31 for indirect famine charges, (b) 8,87 on account of (a) the balance of the special assignment made by the Government of India in 1910-11 for non-recurring education and sanitation charges, and 60 expected to be saved from the provision made out of the assignment for educational charges in the current year, and (c) 12,50 for expenditure against certtain Imperial assignments made by the Government of India in the revised estimate of 1911-12 and budget estimate of 1912-13. Item (c) is made up of (a) 6,50 and 2,00 for non-recurring expenditure in connection with sanitation and the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, respectively 75 out of the assignment of 1,00 for non-recurring expenditure on agriculture and allied objects, and 3,25 out of the assignment of 6,50 for recurring expenditure on education, the un-appropriated balances (25 and 3,25) of the last two assignments being left to swell the closing balance of 1912-13. The assignment of 6,50 referred to represents the amount now allotted to the Bombay Presidency out of the grant of 50,00 set apart for the promotion of truly popular education as announced at the Coronation Durbar on 12th December 1911. The objects to which the grant is to be devoted and the approximate proportion of the sum of 6,50 to be allotted to each are as follows:—(1) Extension and improvement of elementary 4,36 education for boys, including the extension of free education, (2) Education (mainly elementary) of girls 75, (3) Hostels 48, (4) Technical and industrial education 51, (5) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians 40, Total 6,50. The distribution of item (c) in further detail will be settled hereafter.

The following are other items of special interest provided in the new budget:—

(i) revision of the grades of Assistant Collectors: (ii) revision of subordinate revenue establishments; (iii) temporary establishments for record of rights work in the Presidency proper; (iv) cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, providing an up-to-date map and a register of possession; (v) scheme for the audit by the Accountant General of the accounts of municipalities, district local boards, medical institutions, etc.; (vi) discretionary grants to Commissioners; (vii) payment at increased rates of diet and road expenses of witnesses in cases coming before the Criminal Courts in the Presidency proper; (viii) entertainment of a special officer and establishment to review the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act; (ix) extension of police re-organization and reforms; (x) utilisation of the Imperial allotment for non-recurring expenditure on education; (xi) improvement of the pay and strength of teachers in primary schools; (xii) opening of new primary schools; (xiii) results grants to aided primary and secondary schools; (xiv) play-grounds for high schools; (xv) professor for the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad; (xvi) teaching of compulsory elementary science of the first year's course in the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges; (xvii) grants for sanitary improvements; (xviii) re-organization of the staffs of the Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital, Bombay; (xix) equipment and staff for the new Physiological Laboratories at the Grant Medical College, Bombay; (xx) application of the Lepers Act to certain selected areas in the Bombay Presidency; (xxi) grant to the Bombay Municipality in connection with measures for the eradication of malaria; (xxii) investigation into the causes of diarrhœa prevailing in Poona during the rains; (xxiii) arrangements for the embarkation of pilgrims at Karachi; (xxiv) increased expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department; (xxv) re-organization of subordinate veterinary establishment in Sind; (xxvi) re-organisation of the staff of the Bombay Veterinary College; (xxvii) survey of oil-pressing industry; (xxviii) Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission.

QUESTIONS OF PAY.

(a) It is generally recognised that, in the interests of the public service, a member of the Indian Civil Service should on completion of his eighth year of service be holding permanently an appointment carrying a pay of over Rs. 1,000 a month. The proportion of appointments carrying pay of less than that amount to appointments carrying higher pay is larger in the Bombay Presidency than in any other Province. The result is that a comparatively large number of officers of over eight years' service is often in receipt of less than Rs. 1,000 a month. Moreover out of civilians of from three to eight years' service, eleven officers on an average do not draw pay higher than Rs. 500 a month although they are entitled to act as Second or First Assistants on passing the higher standard departmental examination and have been invested with full Magisterial powers. At present there are 17 appointments of Assistant Collectors on Rs. 900, and 18 on Rs. 700, but three out of the total of 35 appointments are held by Provincial Assistant Judges on Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. With the view of securing a proper flow of promotion among the members of the Indian Civil Service, it is proposed to create a special grade of Assistant Collectors on Rs. 1,200, and to raise the total number of appointments of Assistant Collectors available for that service from 32 to 35, the latter being distributed as shown below:—5 appointments on Rs. 1,200 per mensem, 14 appointments on Rs. 900 per mensem, and 16 appointments on Rs. 700 per mensem, and Item (i) refers to the provision of 47 made in the new budget for the additional expenditure involved by the proposals for a period of ten months during 1912-13.

(b) In consequence of the general rise in the cost of living it has, in recent years, been found difficult to obtain suitable candidates for employment in the subordinate revenue service. Proposals for the revision of the grades of pay of employees in that service are under the consideration of Government. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at 1,78 for the Presidency proper and 15 for Sind. In view of the difficulty of finding funds for so large an increase it is proposed to bring the revision into effect gradually and to commence with the lower grades where the pinch is felt most severely. The scheme will require the sanction of higher authorities. Meanwhile a provision of 48 (43 for the Presidency proper and 5 for Sind) is made in the new budget to meet the cost of item (ii) for four months of the year 1912-13.

(c) The work of rewriting the records of rights, which is now recognised as a basis of the revenue demand has to be undertaken throughout the Presidency proper, and it will be necessary to entertain temporary establishments to give assistance to Mamlatdars' offices on a large scale. A provision of 50 for the purpose is made in the new budget, and the necessary establishments will be entertained under the orders of the Settlement Commissioner, who has also been authorised to give rewards, out of the amount of 50 mentioned above, of small sums to accountants, whether hereditary or stipendiary, of villages where the work of maintaining the record is heavy and is particularly well done. In some talukas it is also necessary to entertain at once extra avalkarkuns for the proper maintenance of the record, and a provision of 20 is made for the purpose as a temporary measure for the year 1912-13 in the first instance. Item (iii) refers to the total provision of 70 made for the purpose.

(d) Government have received the report of the Committee which, as stated in paragraph 15 (b) of the Revised Financial Statement for 1911-12, was appointed to consider the scheme for making a fresh cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay. The Committee has estimated the cost of the survey, including the preparation of a register of possession, at 6,00, out of which one-half will fall on private owners in the shape of fees, one-fourth on Government and the remainder on the Bombay Municipality and Port Trust in the proportion of 2 to 1. In the case of the original survey made by Colonel Laughton in 1872, the preliminary traingulation and laying out of major traverses were done by the Government Trigonometrical Survey, and the detail work was executed provincially, subject to check by an officer of that survey on completion. In view of the very high value which land has now reached in Bombay and of the importance of securing absolute accuracy in the maps, it appears that the fresh survey (including revision of its costs) should, if possible, be entrusted to the Government Trigonometrical Survey. Pending consideration of this question which will take considerable time, a small provision of 15 is made for item (iv) in the budget for 1912-13, out of which 8 may be covered by contributions from the Bombay Municipality and Port Trust.

(e) Government have under consideration certain proposals for the audit by the Accountant-General of the accounts of (a) municipalities and district local boards, (b) all medical institutions, (c) the Port Trust, Settlement and Cantonment Funds at Aden, and (d) the office of the Official Assignee, High Court. The expenditure on account of (a) (b) and (c) is roughly estimated at Rs. 20,000 per annum, and the cost in respect of (d) is recoverable. A sum of 7 (item v) is provided for the purpose in the ensuing year's budget, as it is anticipated that the scheme, which requires the sanction of higher authorities, will not be in working order for more than four months of that year.

DECENTRALIZATION.

(f) One of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission upon Decentralization in India with the object of giving to Commissioners enhanced financial powers was that they should be provided with funds (a) for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their divisions, and (b) for the grant of money rewards to specially deserving persons, the sums placed at their disposal being large enough to enable them to distribute funds to their Collectors, and to keep in their own hands a reserve for direct outlay by themselves. Instances of objects of the former class (a) would be—(1) assistance towards public objects not strictly covered by the Local Self-Government Acts, e. g., in the maintenance of public gardens. (2) amelioration of the conditions of life in remote stations where there are no local funds for sanitary purposes or small amenities; (3) contributions to philanthropic societies or to social or athletic clubs.

Instances of objects of the second class (b) would be—(1) rewards, either in money or in the form of jewellery or dresses of honour, for deeds of special merit involving personal risk or self-sacrifice; (2) rewards for conspicuous aid to the police or other officers of Government.

The Commission's recommendation has already been adopted in some provinces. The question of providing the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions in the Presidency proper with grants for similar purposes and for meeting unforeseen requirements of themselves and officers subordinate to them is under consideration. A lump provision of 20 (item vi) is made for this purpose.

(g) The High Court has suggested certain alterations in the rules regulating the payment by Government of the expenses of witnesses in cases coming before the Criminal Courts in the Presidency proper, with the object of providing for increased allowances to witnesses of several classes. Item (vii) relates to this suggestion, which is estimated to involve an extra cost of 61 per annum.

(h) Government have appointed a Commission, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., and Mr. V. M. Bodas (retired first class Subordinate Judge) to enquire into the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), and suggest means for its improvement. The enquiry, which is to be completed within six months, was commenced on 16th November 1911 and carried on in Sind until the date of the departure to Calcutta of the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur as the Bombay representative on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor General. It will be resumed on his return from Calcutta on or about the 1st day of April, 1912. Item (viii) relates to the provision of 12 made for the purpose.

(1) Item (ix) is in connection with the proposals for the re-organization of the rank and file of the District Police which, as stated in paragraph 15 (i) of the Revised Financial Statement for 1911-12, is calculated to involve an additional expenditure of about 5,95 per annum. Pending correspondence with the Government of India on the details of the scheme, the provision of 4,59 made in this year's budget for police re-organization charges is being utilised to some extent for the revision of the Bombay City Police and for reforms in Sind, similar to those already introduced in the Presidency proper. As it is intended to introduce further reforms in the districts gradually after receipt of sanction of competent authority, a provision of 2,50 only is made for the purpose in next year's budget.

(j) Out of the provision of 5,00 made in the current year's budget from the special non-recurring allotment of 11,02 sanctioned in 1910-11 by the Government of India for expenditure (to be spread over two years) in connection with education, 60 are expected to remain unutilized at the end of this year. This sum and the balance (6,02) of the special allotment are entered for item (x) in the next year's budget. Out of the total allotment for two years, 9.94 are to meet the cost of the construction or extension of buildings for hostels (2,38), for an engineering laboratory in Poona (2,25), for science and technical institutes (2,00), for training colleges (1,76), for secondary schools (1,18), and for the Yeravda Reformatory (37), the remaining 63 being set apart as an additional allotment for grants-in-aid for primary school buildings and equipment and 45 for projects for technical or industrial schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(k) Items (xi) and (xii) provide for the continuance of the Government policy of extending and improving primary education. The new budget includes (a) 75 for opening new primary schools, (b) 75 for giving promotion to trained teachers in accordance with the scale laid down in the Vernacular Masters' Code, and for providing extra assistants in undermanned schools, and 6'5 for completing the total amount (estimated at 76) required to give untrained masters in Sind, Rs. 10 as the minimum and Rs. 15 as the maximum pay.

(l) Last year it was estimated that the usual budget allotment of 3,60 for results grants to aided secondary and primary schools, which had been found inadequate in the past years, required to be supplemeted by 90 to meet all demands. Out of this sum, 10 were met from savings in the annual grant for the education of European and Eurasian children, and the remainder was provided in this year's budget, thus raising the budget allotment to 4,40. It is now reported that the grant for the education of European and Eurasian children is expected to be utilized in full, while demands for results grants are likely to amount to 5,14. Item (iii) refers to the additional provision of 74 made to cover the demands.

(m) One of the measures recommended for the improvement of secondary education in this Presidency is the provision of decent play-grounds for Government high schools. A sum of 12 was provided for this purpose in the budget of 1908-09, and fully utilized. A further sum of 28 is entered for item (xiv) in next year's estimates to meet the requirements of eleven schools.

(n) The buildings of the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute at Ahmedabad which are being constructed for the generous donation made by Sir

Chinubhai Madhavlal Kt., C.I.E. are expected to be completed in April, 1913, and proposals for its staff, which includes a Professor of Physics and Chemistry to be recruited in England have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. It is intended that the Professor should arrive here in April 1912 so that he may advise the architect as to the manner in which the laboratories should be built and arrange for their complete equipment before the Institute is opened : his advice will also be required on similar points in connection with the Royal Institute of Science now being built in Bombay. Item (xv) represents the provision of 8 for his salary and allowances for 11 months of next year.

(o) Under the revised regulations of the Bombay University, the compulsory elementary science introduced into the first year's college course is to be taught from 1913 and provision for this purpose has to be made in the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. It is estimated that 12 will be required [item (xvi)] for furniture and apparatus for two Colleges and for a temporary establishment for the Elphinstone College. In the case of this College, the subject will eventually be taught in a special laboratory to be provided in the Royal Insititute of Science and the articles to be purchased will be suitable for transfer to it. The requirements of the Deccan College are permanent, but they are not to be complied with fully until the European professor of physics is available to advise on the subject.

SANITATION.

(p) In connection with item (xvii), the current year's grant of 9,50 on account of sanitary improvements includes 2,00 provided from the special allotment of 4,25 made by the Government of India from Imperial revenues in 1910-11 for non-recurring expenditure in connection with urban sanitary works. Government have decided that the special allotment should be expended on schemes for town improvement, for surface drainage in urban areas and for the filling in of insanitary tanks, which do not involve large recurring expenditure, while the remainder of the grant may be devoted chiefly to the promotion of large sanitary schemes, such as water-works and sewerage, which involve large expenditure spread over a number of years and considerable recurring expense. Accordingly the following expenditure has been sanctioned against the current year's provisions of 2,00 from the special allotment :—

(1) Opening out congested areas in Ahmedabad City, 50; (2) opening out the congested area near the Vithoba temple at Pandharpur, 27; (3) filling up an insanitary tank in Broach, 25 ; (4) street improvements in Nasik City, 25 ; (5) street improvement and surface drainage in the town of Bhingar, 21; (6) drainage of the Koney nullah in Karwar town, 11, (7) filling in the Kafila Serai tank in Larkana, 10. (8) drainage of the Musalman quarter of the town of Ranebennur, 7; (9) improvements to gutters in wards I, III, IV, and VI in Bijapur town, 5; (10) drainage channel to carry off storm water which at present floods the whole town of Guledgud, 4, (11) improving drains behind the Post Office and Kal Peth in the town of Bagalkot, 1 ; and (12) building a wall round Upliburuz Idga in Bijapur town to prevent people committing a nuisance there and thereby improving the present insanitary conditions, 5. Total, 1,86.5.

These grants have been placed at the disposal of the municipalities concerned upon the following terms :—

(a) In each case the project should receive the approval of the Collector and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner before any expenditure is incurred, a detailed plan and estimate being prepared if this has not already been done ; (b) the grants should be fully expended by 31st March 1913, and any portion of the grant which may remain unexpended on that date should be refunded to Government ; and (c) the grants should not be merged in the general balance of the municipalities, but should be kept in a separate account. Out of the balance of the special allotment, 50 have been set aside for distribution in Sind, when approved schemes have been prepared and 30 for allotment to the municipality of Dharwar, where the surface drainage of the town and connected projects require early attention. Fresh schemes for the utilization of the remaining portion of the allotment have been called for. The following grants have been sanctioned against the balance of the current year's provision of 9,50 :—(1) Further grant-in-aid towards the Poona drainage and water-supply scheme 2,75 ; (2) purchase of boring tools and plant 115 ; (3) further grant-in-aid towards the Nasik water-supply scheme, 97; (4) sanitary improvements in Broach, 35 ; (5) grant to the Faizpur Municipality for town imrovements 30. (6) sanitary improvements in Sholapur, 25; (7) original works in connection with the opening up of Salsette for buildings, 20; (8) working of the experimental sewage installation at Poona 14; (9) alterations in connection with the Pandharpur water-works 3; (10) feeder channel in connection with Dharwar water-works 3; (11) contribution towards the cost of a public park at Ahmednagar, 2'5; and (12) sanitary improvements in Belgaum, 1, Total 620'5.

Grants-in-aid amounting to 8,20 are likely to be required next year in connection with the Poona drainage and water-supply, (3,00); Bijapur water-supply, (1,70), Barsi water-supply, (1,50); Lonavla water-supply, (1,00); Karal water-suppply. (50), and Malegaon water-supply (50). It is estimated that 40 will be required for certain works in connection with the development of Salsette. In view of these requirements 6,50 are provided in next year's budget in addition to the balance (2,25) of the special Imperial allotment referred to above.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

(q) In 1904, Government appointed two committees to consider the question of allotting certain land for the extension of the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College, and to enquire into the needs and organization of the College and the adjoining hospitals. For some time past we have had under consideration a scheme based on the committees' reports and calculated to enhance generally the efficiency of these medical and educationol institutions and in particular to meet the demand for special instruction in connection with the course for the degrees of M.B., B.S. lately introduced by the Bombay University. The present requirements will be met by the creation of the appointments of (a) two full-time professors of anatomy and of pathology, (b) a full-time assistant to each of the professors of pathology and philosophy, and (g) one medical registrar and one surgical registrar. As some time must elapse before these proposals receive the sanction of higher authorities, a lump provision of 25 is made for item (XVIII) for expenditure for nine months of next year. The new appointments will be in addition to the posts already created by Government in connection with the teaching of the M.B.,B.S. course, viz., those of three professors (minor chairs) of bacteriology, physics and biology, five tutors in anatomy, pathology, physics and bacteriology, and five lecturers in dentistry, electro-therapeutics, anæsthetics, on diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and on skin diseases.

(r) The construction of the new physiological laboratories, including the laboratory for hygiene, at the Grant Medical College is nearing completion ; and the question of their equipment has been settled by the Professor of Physiology and Hygiene after an inspection of the new physiological schools in Calcutta and Madras. Item (xix) includes 83 for equipment and furniture for the laboratories, and 2 for establishment for nine months of 1912-13, as they are expected to be in working order about July next.

(s) Government have recently published a statement of the measures now adopted by them for the compulsory segregation and confinement of lepers under the authority of the Lepers Act III of 1898. Item (xx) refers to a lump provision of 38 made for (a) grants for maintenance charges of lepers at the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga, Khondhwa Budruk Leper Asylum at Poona and Rehoboth Leper Asylum, at Belgaum and (b) fees to inspectors of lepers.

(t) In the others passed in July, 1911, on Dr. Bentley's report on the causes of malaria in Bombay City and the measures necessary for its eradication, the Governor in Council expressed his readiness to provide a sum of 1,00 from Provincial revenues and to place it at the disposal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to assist them in the campaign as soon as he has received a satisfactory assurance that they will proceed with vigorous measures under proper direction for the eradication of malaria. A provision of 50 is accordingly made for item (xxi) on the assumption that the full sum promised will not be required for expenditure next year.

(u) The Director of Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory has been asked to make an investigation into the causes of the diarrhœa which is prevalent in Poona during the rains. The inquiry, which is expected to be started in April next and to last for a year, is estimated to cost 15. This estimate is framed on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred in connection with the inquiry into malaria in Bombay City. It is intended to appoint a special officer and to provide him with staff. Item (xxii) relates to a provision of 13 made for charges on this account for 11 months of next year.

(v) Detailed proposals for the arrangements to be made in connection with the contemplated opening of the port of Karachi for the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz are under consideration. Item (xxiii) provides 30 for the construction of semipermanent structures for the accommodation of pilgrims and 10 for recurring charges.

(w) Under item (xxiv) are included 25 for estimated expenditure in connection with the cultivation of American cotton in Sind, 10 for two extra Deputy Directors of Agriculture, 10 for the construction of buildings for the proposed vernacular agricultural school at Devi Hosur for the Southern Maratha Country, and 5 for special boring operations for famine purposes in Gujarat. Also an additional provision of 10 is made to continue the arrangement made this year for the distribution on a large scale of selected hybrid cotton seed round Surat and of Broach cotton seed in the Southern Maratha Country and Khandesh.

(x) The scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India for the formation of a pensionable Provincial Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service, consisting of veterinary assistants, inspectors and deputy superintendents, has already been introduced into the Presidency proper. Proposals for its introduction into Sind have also been sanctioned, but have not been given effect to pending the provision of funds. A sum of 25 is now provided [item (xxv)] on this account, including 10 for grants to district local boards in aid of the construction of new veterinary dispensaries.

(y) The hours of instruction in the Bombay Veterinary College have been extended and it is proposed to redistribute and widen the College curriculum. It is also proposed to start a post-graduate course. In order to realise these objects it has been decided to increase the present teaching staff of the College by one, and to bring the pay of the whole staff into line with the rates of pay of deputy superintendents and inspectors of the Civil Veterinary Department, making the teaching posts at the College and the higher posts in the Civil Veterinary Department interchangeable, and so bringing the teaching at the College into close relation with the requirements of the practical work to be done by the staff of the Civil Veterinary Department. Item (xxvi) refers to the provision of 4 made to meet the additional charge entailed by these changes.

(z) In connection with the Industrial Survey of the Bombay Presidency which has commenced since 1908-09, it is intended to appoint an expert to conduct the survey of oil-pressing industry next year. Item (xxvii) represents the lump provision of 5 made to meet the charge likely to be incurred on this account.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

(aa) The Bombay Smoke Nuisances Bill, now before the local Legislative Council is expected to become law early next year and the Commission to be appointed under the Act is likely to commence work about the middle of that year. Fees to the members of the Commission and salaries of the establishment required to carry out the provisions of the Act are estimated to cost about 7'5 for six months. Following the procedure adopted in the case of the Factory Excise Department seven-tenths of this amount are provided under the Imperial head "9, Customs," and three-tenths [item (xxviii)] under the Provincial head "26, Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Direct expenditure on famine relief is estimated at 12,38 for 1911-12 and 18,90 for 1912-13 (out of which 2,98 and 4,39 respectively are for non-jurisdictional Native States where such charges are borne by Government), and will be met from Imperial revenues in accordance with the scheme for the apportionment of famine expenditure brought into force from the year 1907-08. Indirect famine expenditure estimated at 13,09 in 1911-12, and 16,31 in 1912-13 will fall on Provincial revenues. Remissions of land revenue attributable to famine are estimated at 5,60 in the current year and 3,19 in the ensuing year, while suspensions are estimated at 34,76 and 279 for the two years respectively. These figures represent the Provincial share. Excise receipts are expected to suffer to the extent of 4,70 and 5,90 respectively in 1911-12 and 1912-13, while a setback of about 52 (Provincial share) is also anticipated in 1911,12 in irrigation revenue.

In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account, the payments of takavi and other loans are estimated at 75,78 and recoveries at 41,34 for 1912-13. Compared with the revised estimate for 1911-12, the former figure shows a decrease of 14,00 under advances to cultivators and Co-operative Credit Societies, and increases of 4,33 under loans to local bodies, 1,26 under loans to landholders, notabilities and native States, 12 under advances under special laws, and 5 under miscellaneous loans and advances. The provision of 8,00 made for loans to local bodies is intended for three mofussil municipalities and one district local board in connection with their sanitary projects. As in former years a provision of 50 is made for loans under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. This provision in necessary in order to enable the Registrar of Co-operative Credit, Societies to carry out promises made to some of the newly-founded societies for Government loans on the usual terms. In view, however, of the establishment of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, the next year's allotment is intended to be the last of its kind. The estimate of recoveries for next year is larger by 2,31 than the current years revised the increase being chiefly in the repayments expected from cultivators.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In last year's Revised Financial Statement reference was made to certain points in the relations of Provincial to Imperial finance remaining still unsettled. Of these the question of the Irrigation heads stands where it did then ; it has been decided that the Local Government should not be invested with borrowing powers and the assignments from Imperial surpluses or special grants, continue to be made for specified objects, the distribution of the grants or assignments to particular items under the major or minor heads concerned being alone left to the Local Government. The special assignments or grants include 6,50 for education, which is a recurring grant, and the following non-recurring grants :—2,00 for the memorial of the Royal Visit ; 1,00 for Agricultural and allied objects ; 8,50 for Sanitation and the Parel Laboratory; and a small item of 18 on account of Police Lines at Bhuj.

All these non-recurring items are included in the Provincial account by addition to the revised estimates of receipts and closing balance for 1911-12. There are also carried in that balance, and included in the estimates of expenditure for the coming year, 8,87 being the remainder of the special non-recurring-assignment of 1910-11 for Education and Sanitation. When account is taken of these special assignments from Imperial revenues, it will be seen that the opening balance for 1912-13 of 80,76 includes no less than 20,55 of Imperial money, leaving 60,21 as the balance of true Provincial resources. This reduction of the Provincial balances is due principally to the unfavourable character of the monsoon of 1911 necessitating suspensions of revenue and the incurring of indirect expenditure on famine relief (direct famine relief expenditure being debited to the head famine), and partly to, certain unavoidable objects of expenditure, such as the Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar. In view of the decreased balance of true Provincial money, it has been necessary to frame the budget for 1312-13 with a careful regard to economy, and provision is made for a closing balance of 60,17. Of this sum 2,43 represents the unspent portion of 20,55 of Imperial assignments included in the opening balance of the year, and 3,25 represents the unspent portion of the recurring Imperial grant of 6.50 for education for the year. Thus of the closing balance, 5'68 represents Imperial assignments, and the true Provincial balance will be 54,49 or a decline of 5,72 from the estimated true Provincial opening balance of the year. This closing balance will afford to us a sufficient margin wherefrom to meet the loss of revenue and the indirect expenditure on famine reliefs, if by evil fortune the monsoon of 1912 should prove unfavourable, and any unexpected object of expenditure which may arise in the course of the year ; while if the monsoon proves to be more than usually favourable we shall be in a good position for obtaining from the Government of India permission to expend on deserving objects now excluded from the budget money in excess of our total budgetted expenditure. The budget has been as usual framed on the assumption of a normal monsoon, neither specially favourable nor particularly unfavourable. Provision is made for expending all the Imperial assignments except the 5,68 above mentioned and considerable progress is made in furthering the objects of the ordinary provincial expenditure. In Appendices C and D, an attempt is made, as was promised in last year's Revised Financial Statement, to contrast ordinary and special Provincial revenue with recurring and non-recurring Provincial expenditure. The ordinary revenue of the year apart from special receipts and Imperial assignments is estimated at 6,71,12 and the total recurring expenditure (both permanent and fluctuating) at 6,37,27. The difference, viz., 33,85 includes 3,25 unspent out of the Imperial (recurring) assignment of 6,50 for education. Deducting this, since it is earmarked, 30,60 is available for non-recurring expenditure together with the following items:—(i) the special receipts shown in column 5 of Appendix C., 32,04; (ii) withdrawn from the Imperial portion of the opening balance for use on the objects specified by the Government of India, viz., 20,55 minus 2,43, 18,12 and (iii) drain on the Provincial balance 5,72, or a total of 86,48 as shown in column 7 of Appendix D. The general result may be regarded as satisfactory. Notwithstanding an unfavourable season in 1911-12, we are able to estimate for a recurring expenditure which exceeds by 16,46 the recurring expenditure which was shown in the statement laid on the table in November last, and still falls short of our odinary revenue by 33,85, while drawing on the Provincial balance to the extent of 5,72 only. The ordinary growth of Provincial revenues being estimated at 15 lakhs per annum, it will be clear that our financial position appears safe.

MEMORANDUM.

The following alterations have been made in the figures given (in thousands of rupees) in the Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1912-13, copies of which were furnished on 6th March 1912 to Honourable Members of the Legislative Council :—

Major head.	Figure in the Revised Financial Statement.	Figure now adopted.	Brief explanation of difference.
REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1911-12.			
Revenue.			
1, Land Revenue (including the portion due to irrigation)—Provincial ½ share.	1,87,50	1,89,50	The revised estimate for 1911-12 is raised by 2,00 with a corresponding reduction in the budget estimate for 1912-13. the changes being based on latest estimates furnished by district officers.
1, Land Revenue — Fixed allotment and adjustments.	41,94	40,19	The decrease of 1,75 is due to the omission of the Imperial assignment originally taken into account towards making up the deficit in the Provincial share of Land Revenue, which is now expected to exceed the minimum figure (1,89,25) guaranteed under the terms of the Provincial Settlement.
Expenditure.			
11, Forest ...	30,25	29,25	The decrease is due to revision of the estimates of famine grass operations.
22, Education...	52,26	50,70	The decrease of 1,56 is due to the further sums expected to remain unutilized at the end of this year from the provisions made (a) for development of technical education, and (b) for non-recurring expenditure on education out of the assignment sanctioned by the Government of India in 1910-11. The whole amount of 1,56 is transferred to next year's budget.
45, Civil Works.	85,13	78,94	The reduction is made partly in view of latest actuals, and partly to avoid a number of alterations under other heads.
BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1912-13.			
Revenue.			
1, Land Revenue (including the portion due to irrigation) — Provincial ½ share.	2,15,50	2,13,50	As stated above, the decrease is based on the latest estimates furnished by district officers.
IX, Forest ...	46,10	44,60	The reduction is due to revision of the estimates of famine grass operations.
Expenditure			
22, Education...	65,29	66,85	The increase is due to the transfer of 1 56 from the revised estimate of 1911-12 as stated above.
45, Civil Works (Public Works Department).	64,94	67,39	The increase is due to the transfer of 2,45 from the revised estimate for 1911-12.

2. As the result of these alterations the total Provincial estimates now stand as shown in the following table:—

	1911-12.		1912-13.	Column 4 better +. or worse—, than	
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Column 2.	Column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Opening... balance	1,52,47	1,63,06	89,76	— 62,71	— 73,30
Revenue ...	6,78,62	6,98,23	6,99,66	+ 21,04	+ 1,43
Expenditure...	7,52,32	7,71,53	7,27,76	+ 25,06	+ 43,77
Closing... balance	78,27	89,76	61,66	— 16,61	— 28,10

3. Direct expenditure on famine relief in the current year is now estimated at 11,00 (6,50 in the Civil Department and 4,50 in the Public Works Department) instead of 12,38 mentioned in paragraphs 13 and 49 of the Revised Financial Statement issued on 6th March 1912. The accumulations to the credit of the Local Government in the administrative or pro-forma account will accordingly show at the end of the year 1912-13 a balance of 51,80 instead of 50,42. The estimate of indirect famine expenditure for the current year now stands at 12,09 instead of 13,09 given in paragraph 13 of the Revised Financial Statement, the reduction of 1,00 being due to revision of the estimates of famine grass operations.

FINANCE MEMBER'S EXPLANATION.

Sir Richard Lamb, in his explanation of the statement, said it contained little which required explanation. The effect from which their local resources suffered from the unfavourable monsoon of 1911 was shown in paragraph B. Under the head of direct famine relief the expenditure in 1911-12 was Rs. 29,90,000. This sum was met from the grant from the Imperial Government in separate administration account. The remaining expenditure, which was classed as indirect and fell wholly on provincial funds was estimated to amount in the two years to Rs. 28,40,000. In addition during 1911-12 Rs. 40,36,000, and provincial revenue, had been suspended or remitted and in 1912-3 Rs. 5,98,000, while excise and administrative revenues were estimated to be less by Rs. 11,12,000 in the two years than they would have been but for the failure of the 1911-2 rains. The total expenditure of the two years had been Rs. 84,66,000 of which Rs. 36,35,000 being suspended revenue might be wholly or partly recovered in future years or might be partly, or wholly remitted. The actual loss apart from suspensions was thus Rs. 48,31,000. In the advances on land account, they were at a similar disadvantage and their advances showed in 1911-12 there was an increase of Rs. 47,51,000 over the budgetted figure for that year, and for 1912-3. Rs. 39,36,000. The total increase in this account due to the scarcity was Rs. 92,10,000. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances they were able to budget for a gross closing balanee less by only Rs. 28,10,000 than their gross opening balance and a provincial closing balance less only by Rs. 12,38,000 than the opening balance. This result had been brought about by special grants from Government and by adjustments between provincial and imperial accounts. They were able to maintain a true provincial balance which gives a balance of Rs. 35,80,000 above the prescribed minimum.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh moved : "This Council recommends that the Governor-in-Council be pleased to disallow the item of Rs. 46,750 on account of the proposed Revision of the Grades of Assistant-Collectors." The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh said that if there was an exceedingly large number of senior officers which blocked the promotion of the junior ones, the former could very well be substituted by Deputy Collectors.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Karandikar moved that the revision of grades of Assistant Collectors be deferred. Mr. Karandikar in support of his motion said that considering the scarcity and famine in some parts of the Presidency this was not the time when any large increase should be made in the salaries of officers.

The Hon'ble Sardar Davar, K. E. Mody thought the proposal made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member was a modest one. The lower grades of the Service had been feeling the pinch very severely, and they should therefore be granted the increase. He hoped that the proposed increase was merely an instalment to be followed in the future by a greater increase.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh replying to the debate thought the Civil Service was too high and too pure to need the inducement of increased salaries to efficiently perform their duties. He was therefore surprised to hear the remarks that fell from the lips of the Hon'ble member who had preceded him.

Sir Richard Lamb said he was surprised at Mr. Parekh's resolution because the hon'ble member had raised this subject in the Finance Committee and had apparently been satisfied. It was difficult for him to discuss it fully. As it was under the consideration of the Bombay Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State and so far the views of the Secretary of State had not been communicated. He believed however that he was divulging no secret when he said that it was the opinion of the Government of India that eight years was the time when a member of the Indian Civil Service should look forward to receiving a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month substantive. It had been shown that there was a great block in the promotion of assistant collectors, and he could not agree that this was an inopportune time for the present provision when they had a balance which was little less than three times the prescribed minimum. Mr. Karandikar had suggested that a larger number of appointments held by members of the Civil Service should be given to provincial officers. It was not a fact, however, that there was a greater proportion of officers of the Civil Service employed in Bombay than in any other province. The fact was that the Bombay system could not be worked without a larger number of sub-divisional officers than was employed in other provinces, and they had a larger number of officers of both the Civil and Provincial services than had other provinces.

The resolutions moved by Messrs. Parekh and Karandikar were then put to the vote and lost.

Sir Richard Lamb referring to excise said the actual revenue received during 1911-12 was eleven and a half lakhs greater than that provided by the budget of 1912-3, and three lakhs greater than the revised estimate for 1911-2. The increase in that year was due to enhancement of duty and licenses. The consumption for the year was not yet known, but it was estimated that it would be in excess over 1910-11. It appeared that the taste for liquors and intoxicating drugs and the ability to indulge it was constantly increasing in spite of substantial enhancements of duty.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandiker moved that the discretionary grant to Commissioners be deferred. He asked why one part of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission should be carried out and the others should not be. He thought all the recommendations should be put in force together.

Sir Richard Lamb said that these discretionary grants to Commissioners were on a very modest scale which would give them about Rs. 4,000 each the first time; they had been included in the budget on two previous years but could not be retained; they were now making a small beginning to carry into effect a recommendation of the Decentralisation Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandiker's resolution was put to the vote and defeated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal dealt with the budget under the heads of High Courts and Police, and said in regard to the latter that the progressive expenditure was due to the reorganisation of the force which was being carried on the result of the Police Commission.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandiker moved that the extension of Police re-organisation and reforms be deferred, and that provision be made for the increase in Village Police remuneration and for the training of the Village Police. He further moved that a definite sum out of rewards to the Police be reserved for the Village Police. In support of his resolution Mr Karandiker made a long speech in the course of which he said he was opposed to the re-organisation if it meant an increase in expenditure and the number of men. They must try to improve the Village Police first and then the District Police, as it was a matter of notoriety that the former were inadequately equipped. He was against awarding rewards in the shape of money to the police, but if any were given he thought they should be given to the village in preference to the district police. He next dwelt upon the necessity of educating the village police many of whom could not even read or write.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard did not think that Mr. Karandiker had given any useful information to the council, and had not advanced a single argument either for the reduction of the extra pay of responsible officers or of higher pay for the village police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal said that the money which was being expended on the reorganisation of the police was being amply justified by its results.

The resolution being put to the vote was lost.

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal then introduced the budget head under Education. He said:—

Coming to the expenditure on education, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal said that in four years educational expenditure had increased by over 25 1-2 lakhs and was 16 lakhs more than the revised estimate for 1911-12. "The present figures, moreover, do not take into account the important grants, amounting in all to 8 1-2 lakhs, in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Bombay University, the construction of hostels and schools for Europeans and Eurasians, which where announced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council last week. We have still Rs. 7,77,000 to spend out of the Government of India's grant of 11 lakhs. With regard to expenditure from other sources the Council will remember that we have been providing large sums since 1908-09 for the opening of new primary schools in villages and the improvement of the pay of primary teachers. Up to 1910-11, 1,185 new schools had been opened at a total recurring cost of Rs. 2,58,000 and now 312 additional schools have been opened since the 1st October last, making a total of 1,497 new schools opened up to date. With regard to the second object, namely, the improvement of the pay of teachers, the total amount spent during the current year is Rs. 4,52,000. It was originally decided that Government should for the first three years pay the full cost of this measure in the shape of special grants to the local bodies concerned, after which half the cost would be payable by the latter, provided they were in a position to bear the charges. Now that the triennial period has drawn to a close we are considering this latter point, and if we find that there is general inability on the part of local bodies to meet this liability, the original grants will have to be continued in full. In pursuance of our policy we propose spending next year from provincial revenues Rs. 75,000 on opening between three and four hundred new primary schools and Rs. 81,000 on the three and four hundred new primary schools and Rs. 81,000 on the three-fold object of increasing the staff of undermanned schools, paying trained teachers according to the rates laid down in the Vernacular Masters' Code and giving untrained masters in Sind rates of pay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Apart from this expenditure we have to decide as to the utilization of our share of the Durbar grant which amounts to 6 1-2 lakhs. It will be noticed that although, the Durbar grant is 6 1-2 lakhs, the provision made in the budget is actually only Rs. 3 1-4 lakhs. The explanation is that the Government of India do not consider that we are likely to be in a position to expend the whole grant in one year. I may add, however, that if we should find that more than 3 1-4 lakhs is required for expenditure next year, we can have more money placed at our disposal.

The Council is already aware of the policy of Government with regard to secondary education, which is one of improvement rather than of extension. In the current year's budget we provided for an increase of Rs. 80,000 in the allotment for aided schools the provision being thus raised to Rs. 440,000. But even this amount has not been found sufficient and the Director of Public Instruction has represented that he would require Rs. 74,000 more for aided schools next year. As it is our policy to rely on private enterprise for the extension of secondary education, we have accepted the Director's proposal and provided Rs. 5,14,100 for results grants in next year's budget. Of the increase of Rs. 74,000, the bulk is for aided secondary schools, only one-third roughly being for private primary schools.

In the Government of India's recurring grant of Rs. 6 lakhs alluded to above a sum of Rs. 48,000 has been included for hostels for colleges and schools. This together with the recently announced special grant of three lakhs for the same purpose will enable us to pursue vigorously the policy of providing and extending hostels for the pupils of our high schools.

Under technical and industrial education the estimates include a provision of Rs. 3,02,000 which is exclusive of the recurring allotment of Rs. 51,000 from the Government of India's grant of 6 1-2 lakhs and the special grant of two lakhs for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to which I have already alluded. We have recently received an important scheme for the development of this institution and its conversion into a Central Technological Institute for the whole Presidency to which the various technical schools and institutes will be affiliated. The scheme involves heavy expenditure both recurring and non-recurring but the provision of funds by the Government of India will enable us to deal with it in a liberal spirit.

The construction of the Royal Science Institute in Bombay and the Madhavlal Ramchhodlal Science Institute at Ahmedabad is being pushed on, and the latter work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 2,27,000 exclusive of the residential quarters for one of the Professors, is expected to be ready in April 1913. The approval of the Secretary of State has recently been received to the proposed transfer of the Gujarat College to the control of Government, and when the Societies Registration Act Amendment Bill is passed into law, and the Society which at present manages the College passes a resolution dissolving itself and transferring its property to Government, the college will be taken over by us. As it will take time to settle these preliminaries we have for the present provided only Rs. 17,000 on account of the transfer, which with the grants for the college provided in the budget will suffice for a portion of the year.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas moved that the Governor-in-Council be recommended to allot Rs. 30,000 towards the contemplated extensions of the High School at Hyderabad in Sind.

Mr. Chauball explained that this money was not available having already been allotted and the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal speaking on the heading of Medical said that forty thousand rupees had been allotted in connection with the proposal that Karachi should be opened in addition to Bombay as a port for the embarkation of pilgrims. Orders were still being awaited from the Government of India. Thirty thousand rupees would be spent on providing a sanitary camp and ten thousand on the necessary recurring expenditure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar and the Hon'ble Sardar Moodliar withdrew the amendments which stood in their name.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

Sir Richard Lamb speaking on the head "Scientific and Mining" said that the agricultural school at Poona for the sons of cultivators had been successfully begun and provision was being made for similar schools in the Southern Maratha Country and in Sind.

Speaking on the question of scarcity Sir Richard Lamb said that except in one district, the Panch Mahals, it did not amount to famine. He was sure that the measures taken to deal with it were quite adequate. The people in this district being wild and of an aboriginal type had no resources on which to fall back, but they had been employed without the disturbance and famine which was often experienced when the people were such as were not used to ordinary village life. In Ahmedabad and Kaira these latter conditions applied and the people had resources after the two preceding good years. Works had not there been necessary for the assistance of the human population though one such might be necessary near Viramgam next month. In all these districts the great difficulty was the failure of the fodder supplies and organization for the carriage of grass had been laborious. He did not know that it could be said that all complaint had ceased, but the situation was decided by better and was clear however, that the railways were not satisfactorily equipped to meet the needs of high exports compared with heavy transit of coal and fodder in British Territory except in Gujarat was it necessary to employ direct methods. In other parts subsidiary measures such as tagai and suspensions, of revenue. In the Native States the famine was only felt in parts of Kathiawar and northern Gujarat and there the same measures had been taken as in British territory.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

Mr. Chaubal moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Societies Registration Act which was intended to remove one of the obstacles in the way of Government taking over charge of the Gujarat College from the Society for the Promotion of Education in Gujarat. The Government had introduced a general amendment in case of similar circumstances in the future providing that Societies on dissolution may hand their property over to others.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta welcomed the Bill with feelings of real gratitude towards H.E. the Governor. It was a measure on which he (the speaker) had set his heart for twenty years. He had then said that the Gujarat College should be converted into a Government College and he was glad to see that his hope was going to be fulfilled for which he was thankful to His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor announced that the only needs which the Gujarat College had at present were a large public hall and a library, and these Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal had agreed to provide. He would give a lakh of rupees for a public hall to be named after the King-Emperor in commemoration of his visit, and he would give half a lakh of rupees for a library. They would now feel that the college would start thoroughly well-equipped, and would eventually be one of the finest educational institutions in the Presidency.

The first reading was carried and the bill was referred to a Select Committee.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

Sir Richard Lamb proposed the second reading of a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners as amended by the Select Committee. He said that it was a matter of satisfaction to Government that this Bill had been unanimously passed by the Select Committee without any material alteration. A good deal of the opposition to this Bill he believed was due to a misapprehension as to its effect. Section 10 laid down that when medical certificates were required under the Lunatic Asylum Act, the Bombay City Municipal Act and the Vaccination Act they must be provided by a registered medical practitioner and it was said that this provision would be an injustice to the unregistered practitioner. They would agree, he thought, that it was not desirable to give power to grant a certificant, on which a man might be confined in an asylum to anyone who might call himself a doctor. The Municipal Act provided that when a person on his last illness had been attended by a registered and qualified practitioner the latter would give a certificate of the cause of death. Should no registered practitioners have been in attendance no certificate would be required and no hardship would be done to anyone. Under the Vaccination Act the certificate of a medical practitioner that a child was not fit for vaccination prevented a child from being vaccinated during the period of the certificate and he did not think there was any hardship in providing that these certificates required on these rare occasions should be given by registered practitioners only. There seemed to be some dissatisfaction at the constitution of the Medical Council and the Government Majority on it but he frankly admitted that he considered a small Government majority to be essential to the proper working of the Act at the outset. He believed the Act would outlive all opposition in a few years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad opposed the bill, which, he said, did not in any manner protect the public or the qualified doctors. As an instance, he cited a recent case in the Bombay High Court where a well-known citizen of Bombay, Sir Tricumdas Mulji had been sued by a Hakim and in which the High Court had decided the matter in the latter's favour. So far then as its professed objects were concerned the Bill gave no protection, and that being the case the question arose whether it was necessary at all. He thought the Bill was premature and the general effect of it, if it were passed into an Act, would be to put the medical profession under the control of the proposed Medical Council and to interfere to some extent with the doctors' independence.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that on the last occasion H. E. the President had made a humorous comparision between him (the speaker) and the soldier, who, when asked if he had any objection to offer to any member of the court-martial by which he was to be tried, had said that he objected to the whole show. He submitted His Excellency had done him an immense injustice. He claimed the liberty of objecting to the individual members of the Court Martial or in other words to the different sections of the Bill as they came up for discussion. He considered the bill was premature because there was no homogeneity in the diffrrent medical bodies in India where these different bodies stared at each other to ask who the deuce they were. In England where a similar Act had been passed the medical profession was of an extremely homogeneous character and where the public opinion was unanimous in favour of the Act. Here in India, however, the public opinion was in favour of the 'hakims' and 'vaids' in whom the people had enormous faith. He did not say that the time would never come when such a bill could be passed with unanimity, but that time was still very far. Referring to certain observations made by His Excellency the President on the last occasion Sir Pherozeshah said nobody was a greater admirer of a strong Government than himself, but he ventured to submit that having a strong Government was not necessarily incompatible with leaving to smaller bodies a sense of freedom of action, responsibility and confidence. It was therefore that he had suggested that certain freedom should be left to the proposed Medical Council, and that he had objected to a very large number of Government nominees on that body.

Col. Jackson said that Mr. Setalvad must surely know that the prohibition of all unqualified practitioners in India was impossible. The bill was supposed to be injurious to the interests of the vaids and hakims and yet every vaid and hakim from Delhi to Cape Comorin was anxious to come under its "censorious" council, as it had been called. It had been said that it was premature, and he supposed it must be if the medical profession were to be like the clock at the Crawford Market pointing always also to past hours and lost opportunities.

Mr. Miller affirmed from personal experience that the better class people in the mofussil would not go to vaids and hakims whenever there was a better qualified man available.

General Stevenson said it was not the intention of the bill to protect the qualified man from the competition of the vaids and hakims, but to protect him from the competition of the unqualified man, who practiced Western methods. If as Sir Pherozeshah had said there was no homogeneity about the medical profession here, he believed this Bill would have the effect of creating that homogeneity by giving them a Council and thus bringing the members of the profession all together.

Mr. R. P. Karandiker and Mr. Garud opposed the Bill, while Sardar Davar Mody and Dr. Nariman supported it.

The Hon'ble Moulvie Raffiuddin Ahmed said the chief objection of the 'vaids' and hakims to the Bill was that it would weaken their chances of being recognised as a qualified and learned body in the future. They would perhaps be prepared to found a college to train men in their science if Government promised the necessary certificates of recognition of their college.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji cited an instance in which a certain person had put up a board in front of his dispensary on which the letters "N. D. of F. C." were written. This aroused his curiosity and on inquiries he (the speaker) found that they meant "Native Doctor of First Class.' (Laughter). If the 'hakims' and 'vaids' properly organised a society the Government might perhaps take cognisance of their science.

Sir Richard Lamb said he did not think they had learned very much from the debate. He argued that if there was no homogenity in the profession between the members of the I.M.S., and the qualified men outside it, then nothing better than the bill could have been brought in order to produce it. If those two sections were really standing staring at each other saying "Who the deuce are you?" and "Who the deuce are you?" the best thing was to knock their heads together until they stopped, and presently settled down together.

The Governor said it was quite time that this Bill did not give a great amount of protection to the public, but he certainly believed that in a few years' time a far greater amount of protection would be demanded. They had heard too much about the vaids and hakims whose positions the Bill did not alter at all. He had received a letter the other day from a man who was the principal of a hakim's college who said he had carefully studied the Bill and had come to the conclusion that it did not affect hakims and asked for his (the Governor's) assurance that that was so. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had said that this legislation was unsuitable to present conditions because there was no homogenity about the profession in India such as there had been in England when the Registration Act was passed there. There was not even racial homogeneity in England at that time. There were Irishmen who objected to being called Englishmen and a large number of Scotchmen, who objected to being called either. The condition in fact were the same as they were here, there was a large number of men educated at a smaller number of different colleges. In the Indian medical profession, of course, a large number came from one college, which meant that the Indian branch of the profession was more homogeneous than had been the profession in England. He could not believe that the Indian Medical Service and the qualified men outside it had been scowling at each other. He did not think any ill-feeling existed and if it did exist it was high time that these two sections were brought together in one council serving for the honour of their common profession. He pointed out that the Government nominees on the Council would not all be members of the I. M. S. and he did not think that their small majority of one would enable them to crush the Council. That body he was sure would become in time as independent as the Medical Council of Great Britain.

The second reading of the Bill was carried and the Council adjourned until to-day when amendments to the Bill are to be moved.

INTERPELLATOINS BY MEMBERS

The following are some of the questions asked by Honourable members and the replies thereto given by Government :—

THE LIMITATION ACT.

In answer to a question put by Rao Bahadur Roda, Government replied that a reference had been made to the Government of India for the amendment of section 31 of the Limitation Act, IX of 1908.

PANVEL AND DHARAMTAR CREEKS.

Rao Bahadur Roda asked : (a) Is Government aware that the silting up of Panvel and Dharamtar creeks continues to increase and that this very much impedes the steamer communication between Bombay and the districts? (b) Will Government be pleased to consider the question of providing some other means of communication by land?

The Government replied : (a) Government are well aware that not only these two creeks but all the creeks on the West Cost are gradually silting up. The question has frequently engaged the attention of Government. They have decided that effective dredging of these two creeks could not be carried out at any reasonable cost, and that the only remedy appears to be the provision of special steamers of such draught that they can approach Ulwa and Dharamtar wharves at all states of the tide. The Honourable Member is referred to the replies given in 1906 and in 1908 to similar questions put by the Honourable Sir Henry Procter and Mr. D. A. Khare. (b) A proposal to construct a bridge over the creek at Dharamtar is being considered by Government. Proposals have been made at various times for a railway to serve the Kolaba District; but no satisfactory scheme has yet been worked out. It has not appeared that any line could be so constructed and worked as to yield a reasonable return.

THE GUJARAT COLLEGE.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad asked : Whether Government will be pleased to state what arrangements have been finally arrived at about Government taking over the Gujarat College?

Goverment replied : No steps in connection with the transfer of the College can be taken until the Societies Registration Act, 1860, is amended. A Bill amending the Act will be introduced into the Legislative Council at the present sitting. After the Bill has been passed into law, the Society for promoting higher education in Gujarat which manages the College will be asked to pass a resolution dissolving itself and transferring all its property to Government. When a resolution to that effect has been passed the control of the Gujarat College will be taken over by Government.

BOMBAY PLAGUE COMMISSIONER.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to say if they have received a letter from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, dated 22nd September, 1911, on the subject of the abolition of the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner as Plague Commissioner under the Epidemic Diseases Act? (b) Will Government be pleased to say when they propose to reply to it?

The reply was : (a) Yes (b) The letter is under the consideration of Government and will be replied to in due course.

Sir Pherozeshah also asked : Will Government be pleased to give the reasons for ordering such curtailment of the Director of Public Instruction annual report :

The Government reply was : The reasons for curtailment were :—(1) that the increasing demand on the time of the Director and inspectorate make it desirable that more time should be spent in doing and seeing things and less in writing report about them : (2) the time of the Deputies first, then of the Educational Inspectors and then of the Director used to be taken up for fully a month with the compilation of the annual report, practically everything else except matters of the most urgent nature having to be laid aside during this period. By the curtailment the Inspectors and Deputies are enabled to prolong their touring season by at least a month; (3) that under present conditions there are numerous facilities for giving information regarding, and for the discussion of, educational subjects apart from those afforded by the annual reports ; (4) that considerable changes in educational tendencies and policy can best be observed at longer intervals, and for this the quinquennial reports afford the desired opportunity.

BONUS TO SCHOOL MASTERS.

The Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos asked : Will Government be pleased to say whether they intend to direct all local bodies to grant a bonus equal to half a month's pay to all school masters lent to them by Government drawing Rs. 50, and less per month, so that the special concession conferred on all Government servants in honour of the visit to India of Their Imperial Majesties may be uniformly enjoyed.

The reply was: Government have already accorded general sanction to the grant of the bonus to employes paid from the funds of district or taluka local boards or of municipalities in cases where the administrators of such funds are desirous of granting the bonus and the funds are able to bear the cost Government are not prepared to issue any special direction for the payment of the bonus to school masters lent to local bodies.

Sardar Edroos also asked : Will Government be pleased to say whether they will consider the advisability of giving something for the improvement of Urdu schools out of such allotment as may be made to the Northern Division from the special grant of 50 lakhs for educational purposes.

The Government replied that the matter would be considered.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Parekh also asked : Will Government be pleased to say—(1) Whether they have arrived at any decision on the question of converting Vernacular Local Board Schools teaching beyond the third vernacular standard in rural schools limited to teaching up to the third standard for such schools ? (2) If they have, will they be pleased to say which schools in the Northern Division they propose to convert into rural schools (3) What principles have they laid down for making such convereion ?

The Government replied: Detailed proposals have now been received from the Director of Public Instruction and are under consideration by Government.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Karandikar asked: How many of the suits lodged in 1909, 1910, and 1911 in the Original Side of the Bombay High Court were such as could have been filed in the Bombay Court of Small Causes? How many of the suits instituted in the Bombay high Court, Original Side, were in the respect of immovable property valued at less than Rs. 5,000.

The Government replied:—Forty-five in 1909, 72 in 1910 and 65 in 1911, or about 5 per cent. of the total number of suits filed during the three years. No statistics are available.

THE DURBAR DECLARATION.

Mr. Karandikar also asked: (a) How much of the 50 lakhs to be appropriated in increasing sums year after year for making education more accessible and wide under the Durbar declaration is available for the Bombay Presidency? (b) Is Government contemplating utilizing it on some specified areas by terms of five years each or spreading over the whole Presidency all the allotment ? (c) Does Government contemplate taking the public into confidence before issuing a press note on the utilization of this Royal grant.

The Government replied:—The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Press Note No. 603, published on the 5th March 1912 which contains all the information which Government are at present in a position to give on the subject except that Government have decided to spend a considerable sum on the extension of training schools so as to increase the output of trained schoolmasters.

SALAMING ETIQUETTE.

Mr. Karandikar asked : In the interests of consistency and regard for etiquette, will Government be pleased to issue definite instructions in the matter of salaming such as may avoid the recurrence of circumstances ending in orders like the one issued by Mr. A. F. Maconochie, Collector of Ahmednagar when dismissing a Registration clerk ?

The reply was: Government do not propose to issue instructions of the nature referred to.

Mr. Karandikar further asked : Does Government contemplate measures for the training of the village police?

The Government replied : No such measures are contemplated.

THE RACING BILL.

The following letter to Government from the Secretary to the Western India Turf Club is published amongst the papers accompanying the argenda of the Legislative Council :—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 29th ultimo which has been laid before the stewards of the Western India Turf Club together with a copy of the Bill to provide for the Licensing of Race Courses in the Bombay Presidency which accompanied it and I am directed to reply to your letter as follows:

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club beg to protest against the terms of the proposed Bill upon the following grounds, namely:

In the statement of objects and reasons, the Bill is said to be modelled on the English Statute for the Licensing of Metropolitan Suburban Race Courses. This statement is, however, it is submitted, misleading, as a reference to the Race Course Licensing Act of 1879 clearly shows that the whole object and intention of that Act was to prevent the holding of Horse Races in the immediade vicinity of the Metropolis and in thickly populated places near the Metropolis, as the holding of such races in such places was calculated to cause and did in fact cause annoyance and injury to persons resident near to the places where such races were held.

The provisions of the Act rendered it necessary for any person desiring to hold a Horse Race within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross in the City of Westminister to obtain a License for that purpose from the Licensing Justices under the Act and imposed penalties on any person holding a Horse Race within the prescribed area without such License.

The Act was confined to the obtaining of

License only for Horse Racing within prescribed area in the same manner as a Dancing License had to be obtained and although the Licensing Justices were empowered to grant or withhold a License at their discretion they could not, if they decided to grant a License, grant it subject to such conditions as they might think fit.

It is clear therefore that it was never the object of the English Government to interfere by means of the Race Courses Licensing Act, 1879, with public and private interests or to control the arrangements and affairs of an individual or private Club when once a License to hold Horse Races had been granted by the Licensing Justices.

The whole object of the proposed Bill is to enable Government to impose conditions with regard to the holding of Race Meetings in the Bombay Presidency and to invest Government with powers which in England are vested in and rest solely with the Stewards of the Jockey Club, to which body the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club correspond in the Bombay Presidency.

It is against this action on the part of Government that the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club strongly protest.

In the letter from the Secretary to Government No. 52 P under date the 3rd July, 1911, addressed to the Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, it is stated that simultaneously with the abolition of Bookmakers, Government will take steps to suppress betting in bucket shops and in Railway trains and that any Legislations which may be required for that purpose will be carried through at an early date.

The present Bill makes no provision whatsoever for the suppression of betting in bucket shops or in Railway trains and as was pointed out to Government at the meeting held at the Council Hall, Poona, on the 31st July, 1911, bucket shop betting is a far worse evil than betting through Bookmakers.

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club further submit that if the Government of Bombay wish to succeed in their desire to suppress what they consider to be a public evil combined action between themselves and the Government of India should be taken and not confined only to the Bombay Presidency.

As regards the conditions mentioned in your letter under reply and under which it is stated the Bombay and Poona Courses will if the proposed Bill becomes Law, be licensed, the conditions are practically the same as mentioned in letter from Government dated 4th August 1911 and Stewards have already stated their reasons for objecting to them in previous correspondence and they would only further say:—

(i) That so long as clause (a) abolishing Bookmakers within the Race Course enclosures at Bombay and Poona is applicable to these Courses only and does not exist in other parts of India racing on this side of India must suffer severely as owners of the best class of horses will not run them at Bombay and Poona when they can race in other parts of India where no such restrictions exist.

(ii) As regards clause (b) fixing the number of days on which racing may be held at 15 in Bombay and 15 in Poona the Stewards are quite ready to meet the views of Government so far as the interests of racing will allow, but they object very strongly to the arbitrary fixing of the number of days on which racing may be held by the Governor in Council and to the interference with the powers of a private Club.

(iii) As regards the unit of stakes in the Totolizators the Stewards are glad to learn that Government are willing to consult them and they hope that a satisfactory arrangement may be possible.

One point regarding which nothing is said in the conditions as laid down is regarding the period for which a license will be granted.

In the English Bill the period fixed is one year, in the proposed Bill the period is left in the hands of the Governor in Council.

In England where an owner can race every day of the racing year at one place or another and often at more than one and where means of communication are easy and rapid, the closing down of any particular course or courses would not be a matter of much moment, but in this country where the few race meetings where stakes of appreciable value are run for are necessarily confined to a few centres and where the means of communications are difficult and slow the conditions are very different.

During the past few years owners on this side of India have spent large sums in the purchase of valuable English and Colonial horses and the class of racing both at Bombay and Poona has in consequence improved enormously but it is obvious that owners will not continue to run the risk of buying expensive horses so long as the conditions under which they can race are liable to change from time to time and the class of racing must in consequence deteriorate.

The Stewards would urge therefore that if the proposed Bill becomes Law there should be a guarantee in the Bill that the conditions of a license are not liable to change so long as those conditions are properly observed and complied with.

I am directed to say that copies of this letter and of the correspondence between Government and this Club which has taken place since 26th February are being circulated to members of the Turf Club and that a General Meeting has been called for the 20th instant to consider the situation and to decide as to the future action of the Club.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ELDERLY WOMEN.

The root of the modern objection to growing old lies in the fact that young people, whether really youthful or middle-aged, are no longer anxious to listen to or even pay courteous attention to those who are obviously their seniors. To grow old is to grow out of date. "Too old at forty" is rapidly becoming true in social life as well as in the business world. No one wants to be forty, and no one who can drive middle age (on whose heels old age comes ever is. The fear of old age is really the fear of) the indifference with which those who are elderly and particularly elderly solitary women, are treated. This does not apply, of course, to persons in high positions, where the passage of the years brings dignity and increased respect, and does not mean that they are in any way cut off from the amenities of life but rather grown more rigid in their authority.

WITHOUT RELAXATION OR AMUSEMENT.

But the case of the elderly woman of the middle classes, and more particularly of those who are alone, is far different. There are few elderly men who cannot find some kind of relaxation and amusement for themselves—apart from friends who may not want their frequent company—but the elderly woman cannot. She is timorous and afraid; she does not easily make friends, and she finds solitary amusements are even more dreary than solitude. Should she make, for her, a great expedition to see an old friend who has children she generally finds the young people out; or if they are in that they quickly seek excuses to melt away. They find her conversation dull and tedious, and she, while she wistfully resents their conduct, is a little afraid of them. "Youth will be served," and is ruthless and relentless in serving itself; it has no time to spend listening to prolixity, and forgets that with the unerring passage of time youth itself is mysteriously translated into old age, and just as mysteriously finds the new youth in its turn slipping away at the sight of it to the hockey field or the golf club, or out to buy itself gay things for the spring. Prose and prolixity are its bane, and in its turn it flies from both.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

And the lonely women—the great army of which George Gissing gave such wonderful specimens in "Odd Women"—are relegated to the realms of silence and joylessness. The solution of this condition of things will not be found in making homes or erecting dwellings where solitary elderly women may meet and make friends with one another. To bring the solitary who are elderly together is a bad thing: they merely sadden one another, and, besides, each one is suspicious of the other's sorrow—but contact with youth is what they need and what they seldom get. And there is a world of sadness in that inscription to the debonair brave spirit who met such a tragic fate.

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THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Gokhale on Resources of Local Bodies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The Imperial Legislative Council met at 11 o'clock this morning. His Excellency, the Viceroy, presided. There was a large attendance and the visitors' gallery was full. After the interpellations, Mr. Gokhale moved his resolution on the resources of local bodies.

RESOURCES OF LOCAL BODIES.

In moving the resolution on the resources of local bodies, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale began by stating why he was bringing up that question that day, though it was one of the subjects into which the Decentralization Commission had inquired only four years ago and though its recommendations were still under the consideration of the Government of India. His reason for adopting this course was that, though the commission had gone at some length into the general question of local self-government, its inquiry into the particular branch of that subject with which he was dealing, viz., the adequacy or otherwise of the resources at the disposal of local bodies, was extremely slight. Moreover, the very fact that the question was still under the consideration of Government rendered the present moment specially opportune for that discussion, for even if the Government did not accept his motion it would be an advantage that the views of the non-official members of the Council should be before the Government before a decision was arrived at.

Recalling his observation in introducing his resolution on District Councils, Mr. Gokhale repeated how the recent reform has liberalised the character of the administration so far as the Secretary of State's Council and the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments were concerned. District administration, however, continued to be where it was a hundred years ago, and local self-government where it was placed by the late Marquis of Ripon thirty years ago

Mr. Gokhale was of the opinion that the time had come when important reforms should be introduced in respect of both of these so as to bring all parts of the administrative machinery into closer correspondence with one another. He had already laid his views before the Council on the subject of district administration, and to-day he proposed to deal with the question of local self-government.

Mr. Gokhale strongly approved the Commission's recommendation that steps should now be taken to create village panchayats in selected villages throughout India. He also agreed with the Commission that taluk or sub-divisional boards or as the Commission called them sub-district boards should be established in those provinces in which they did not exist. In the speaker's opinion a district was too large an area for executive local self-government at present.

INCOME OF RURAL BOARDS.

The rural boards had an income of two and one-third crores of rupees from provincial rates and about two and a half crores from other sources which gave an incidence of less than four annas per head. Rural boards, speaking generally, had no powers of exaction and were limited to the one anna cess which was assessed roughly anna one in the rupee on the Government assessment in the Raiyatwari provinces and on the annual rent value of land in other provinces. The entire proceeds of the cess however did not always go to the rural boards. Thus in the United Provinces about one-third of the cess was taken by Government for the village chowkidari police. In the Punjab, the board had to make over nearly 20 per cent. of the cess as a contribution to provincial funds for "general services." In Bengal, a portion was taken by the Governmen as "Public Works Cess." The levy in Central Provinces amounted only to about 5 per cent. of the land revenue. Since 1905, the income of rural boards from the land cess had been supplemented by a Government contribution amounting to about 20 per cent. thereof. Turning to the functions of these bodies, Mr. Gokhale said that they concerned principally health, education and roads or communications. In Mr. Gokhale's opinion one had only to enumerate the functions and contrast their wide range with the extreme by meagre character of the resources which the local boards could command to realise how pitifully unequal, financially speaking, most of those bodies were to the duties that had been entrusted to them. Was it any wonder that only about three per cent. of the municipal areas had a filtered water supply. Why even a smaller proportion had taken in hand the important problem of efficient drainage.

Mr. Gokhale thought it unnecessary to labour the point any further as officials and non-officials were a like agreed on that point. He invited the special attention of the Council to the evidence given on the subject before the Decentralisation Commission by Sir Herbert Risley and Sir John Jenkins both also now no more with them, and by Sir James Meston. He also referred to a speech of Sir Reginald Craddock. All strongly supported their view that the present resources of local bodies were altogether inadequate for their purposes and that if local self-government were to have a fair change in India those resources ought to be largely increased. The Decentralization Commission, too, had expressed its opinions that the resources of local bodies were altogether too meagre. The Commission expressed the view that as municipalities had power of additional taxation, they should use those powers to increase their resources only in the case of the poorest among them. Should the Government consider the desirability of making supplementary grant in regard to rural bodies, the Commission recommended certain very small measures of relief. The speaker added that in his opinion it was desirable that the Government supplementary contribution of 25 per cent. should be increased as circumstances permitted.

Mr. Gokhale strongly urged the appointment of a committee of qualified persons to go thoroughly into the single subject of local finance as the Royal Commission on local taxation in England had done. It could not be said that the people of India relatively to their income contributed less in imperial and local taxation taken together than people in Western countries.

A STRIKING CIRCUMSTANCE

A most striking circumstance to which Mr. Gokhale desired to draw the attention of the Council was the great difference in the proportion in which the total contributions made by land was divided between imperial and local in England and France on the one side and in India on the other. In England the bulk of the contribution went to local authorities; in France too more than one-half went to local authorities. In India, on the other hand, 94 or 95 per cent of it was claimed by the State. A great authority on finance, Bastable, had laid down that a great proportion of local taxation must be obtained from land. In rural districts, he said, there was little else to be taxed. If a larger proportion of the contribution from land was made available for local bodies than what they received at present, their financiel difficulties would tend largely to disappear. It might be said that in India the land belonged to the State. It was a mere theory and a mere theory could make no difference to the actual fact that local bodies in the West enjoyed a much larger share of the contribution from land than they did in India.

Mr. Gokhale admitted that no one could resonably suggest that Government should at once transfer a large portion of its revenue to local bodies, but he felt strongly that a thorough enquiry into the whole question was urgently needed so as to find out what additional revenue, if any, could be assigned by the State to local bodies, how provision could be made for giving them steadily increasing grants from the national exchequer and to what extent additional local taxation was possible in municipal areas. The whole future of local self-government depended on a proper solution of these questions.

He recalled, in conclusion, what the Finance Minister had stated in his Financial Statement that it was the cherished wish of the present Viceroy specially to promote education and sanitation in the land. The gifts of health and knowledge were the noblest that any one could confer upon humanity and he fervently prayed that His Excellency would be enabled to realise his ambition. But education and sanitation could only be promoted through the instrumentality of local bodies, and unless their resources were largely increased even by means of additional general taxation, if necessary, it was not possible to deal with that vast problem in the right spirit and on a scale adequate to its importance.

SIR GUY F. WILSON'S REPLY.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, replying to Mr Gokhale on the resources of local boards, said: "I am glad to have the opportunity afforded me by this resolution of expressing my views. In England we have at any rate a general similarity in the conditions under which local bodies are working and we have one central supervising and controlling authority for all of them. In India I will not call it a special difficulty, we have this further complexity that between the central Government and the local bodies, we have interposed a number of local Governments. This seems to me the primary fact in the present discussion. It leads me to question how far it is desirable to discuss in their general application the questions raised by the resolution and it convinces me that the appointment of a committee of the kind proposed by the Hon'ble Member is not desirable, Mr. Gokhale would have us send a committee roving through India. They would encounter, I need hardly say, the

MOST DIVERSE CONDITIONS

in every province. They would discover a different Municipal Act, a different District Boards Act. That to my mind is a fatal objection to the proposal. But the Hon, Member may say the issues are such as only the Imperial Government can settle. Let us examine that position. It means that should the resources of local bodies be found to be insufficient the Imperial Government may be called in to supplement them either by grants-in-aid or by the diversion to local needs of taxation which at present is devoted to general purposes. But as regards grants-in-aids I think it will be admitted that we have done all we could do in our recent grants for sanitation and education. But my point is that a question of this kind cannot be decided on general grounds irrespective of the needs, both provincial and local, of the different administrations. I cannot, that is to say, contemplate the transfer of revenue on *a priori* grounds without regard to actual requirements. This being so, the question arises why give a preference to the local representatives of the firm? The answer no doubt is in the most general terms: In order to encourage the growth and activity of representative institutions. With that answer I have no quarrel. I recognise to the fullest possible extent the desirability of the purposes which it implies, but a survey of local requirements would have to be supplemented by a survey of Imperial requirements if we are to hold the balance equal between the two and such a survey opens up almost illimitable investigation. It is easy to quote the grants-in-aid voted by Parliament in England from Imperial funds, but Hon'ble Members will not find it so easy to prove any analogy between England and India in regard to this. In England we have no provinces with permanent settlements. Here the grants from the Imperial Exchequer go to provincial funds and the grant-in-aid is apportioned by the province. It seems to me that the invocation of assistance from general revenues places us on

THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA,

for on the one hand it can scarcely be urged that funds should be made over to local bodies without any specification of the purposes which justify the transfer and on the other hand if any appropriation is to be indicated it seems unnecessary to consider the requirements of the local bodies as a whole, for these requirements can be analysed as requirements for education, for sanitation and so on. It is just as easy to move that the grant of primary education or for sanitation should be increased as to move that a general addition should be made to the resources of the local bodies and so much of the increased grant as appertains under the accepted division of public duties to local bodies will then find its way automatically as it has done in the distribution of grants in the last two years into the funds of the authorities who are responsible for the expenditure. Finally, I may refer in this connection to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. It is scarcely necessary for me to point out that they cover to a large extent the same ground as the present resolution. That these recommendations are still under consideration is a fact to which I draw attention not as barring the acceptance of the present resolution, but as indicating its inherent weekness. The recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission will be considered in the light of the opinions offered by Local Governments. Mr. Gokhale's resolution proposes to ignore, if not to override, those opinions and it is on that ground first and last that I am obliged to resist it. I have no desire to disparage local administration. On the contrary I am as keen as is Mr. Gokhale to foster it, but beyond saying that I am afraid I cannot give any encouraging reply, I think what he especially desires is to bring prominently under consideration the necessity for developing local interest in local matters by local people. The day will come when local bodies will throw themselves wholeheartedly into the improvement of their districts and I trust that that time is not so very far off, but it must be borne in mind that nothing is so likely to arrest, indeed to throw back the cause of local self-government as the misapplication of public funds entrusted to local bodies before the latter are fit to administer them.

Mr. Gokhale replying contested the point taken by him as to land revenue being rent not tax, quoting in his support the confidential minute of Sir David Barbour calculating the income of the Indian people in which he had included land revenue as taxation paid by the people. He was content with the assurance of the Finance Department, and withdrew his motion.

HON. SIR JAMES MESTON.

The Hon. Sir James Meston observed that as Mr. Gokhale had said and as was common knowledge the whole subject was under consideration by the Government of India and of Local Governments. Mr. Gokhale said the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission fell short of what was practicable and resonable and he little doubted that the discussion now in progress would draw attention to the points which the hon. member thought should be more carefully considered.

Malik Omar Hyat Khan urged the appointment of a mixed committee of the Council consisting of three officials and non-officials to go into this question.

Mr. Dadabhoy supported the resolution and complimented Mr. Gokhale on his able speech. He gave his own experiences of local bodies and their slender resources and pressed that a committee should be appointed to enquire into this question.

Sir G M. Chitnavis and Mr. Basu supported Mr. Gokhale, the last named pointing out the medical, sanitary and educational needs of local bodies.

Mr. Madge deplored the lamentable lack of public spirit in serving on local bodies in India. He said he did not like to oppose but opposed the resolution in the end.

Mr. Mudholkar gave his whole hearted, support to the motion.

Messrs Haque and Subba Rao supported the resolution.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES BILL.

On the Council reassembling after lunch Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson Presided. Mr. Clark moved that the Select Committee's report on the Life Assurance Companies Bill be taken into consideration,

Mr. Fyffe spoke in support of the principles of the Bill.

He said:—"I think I am justified in claiming that it would be difficult to overrate the advantages to the people of India of the development of life assurance upon sound principles and subject to efficient administration and supervision. There is no need for me to detain the Council by an enumeration of these advantages as they are much too well known to require to be specified or tablulated. On the other hand the evils which must accrue from life assurance conducted on unsound principles, and without effective control are equally apparent.

They cannot fail to cause widespread distrust and to involve many innocent persons in serious loss and suffering and they are mischievous in their effects because they tend to hamper the operations of good companies and so to hinder the progress of life assurance. The tendency to offer to the Indian public the so-called benefits of life and other forms of insurance, maladministered which has grown to such dimensions in recent years ought therefore, in the general interest to be promptly checked. To my mind one of the most satisfactory features of the discussion that this Bill has evoked is the striking unanimity of opinion from all parts of India as to the need for legislation. The complete absence of adverse criticism is a most encouraging sign and the fact that the Bill has been warmly welcomed by those best able to judge of the conditions proves that there is lurking in the distance the possibility of disaster to those who have been so ill-advised as to invest their savings in companies that are now struggling to justify their existence. Among these investors the illiterate and unsophisticated naturally claim our first attention.

PROTECTION BY THE STATE.

They are unable to protect themselves and they must manifestly be protected by the State But in addition to them there must be many others who are certainly not illiterate, but who with that ignorance and carelessness always so noticeable in insurance mattters take no pains to satisfy themselves of the financial stability of the concerns to which they entrust their money or who permit themselves to be influenced by attractive terms and visionary advantages. There is a most unfortunate tendency to resort to the cheapest market, to ensure in the office that charges the lowest rates and to make no inquiries as to whether or not the office is likely to be able to fulfil its obligations. This is a tendency in every country and it prevails here as elsewhere. Obviously it offers a dangerous and seductive temptation if not to deliberate fraud, at any rate to the employment of reckless and hazardous methods of attracting business which cannot result otherwise than in ultimate loss, and I have no hesitation in saying that in India it has already brought about a most unhealthy condition which is not merely prejudicial to the promotion of incurance business but which, if it is not modified, will be detrimental to all interests and to all classes. I firmly believe that it was a good day for India when the Associated Scottish Life Assurance Companies in 1907 pressed on the Secretary of State the need for the consideration by the Government of a legislation on the lines of the English statute. The Act of 1870 which was then in force has been since superseded by the Act of 1909 and this new statue is the model upon which the Indian Bill has been cast.

Speaking for myself personally I should have been glad to see a somewhat stricter enactment, but on the whole and as a beginning I think that the Bill will, to a great extent, fulfil its purpose. At the same time it will not be wise to depend too much upon it. Too much must not be anticipated from the publication by companies of information as to the financial standing, authorised subscribers and paid-up capital and investments etc. I do not believe that publication will be sufficient to clear the air without the

CLOSEST SUPERVISION

on the part of the officers responsible for the administration of the Act. The mere publication of the accounts and the reports of companies will not be sufficient by itself. It is only the thorough and effective administration of the new law that can bring about in India a sound and prosperous situation such as has been obtained in England by well planned and efficiently administered legislation.

REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE ACT.

The requirements upon which the commercial community have laid stress, other matters in the Bill being subordinated to these, are

(a) the administration of the Act by an Insurance Department

(b) substantial deposit and

(c) the limitaiion of investments,

It is distinctly satisfactory to learn from the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven that Government intend to establish in India a qualified Government Actuary who will deal with the accounts and statements of life offices as the Act require. I feel that this is satisfactory because it is the beginning of what is in my opinion essential. At the present time the Actuary is almost unknown in India. As regards the second requirement it is to be regretted that the initial deposit is not to be more substantial. There is a very great difference between an initial deposit of Rs. 25,000 (or somewhat more in certain circumstances) to be increased by annual instalments to rupees two lakhs and a deposit of rupees one lakh or rupees two lakhs as was recommended by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other bodies. The large deposit would have the effect of eliminating immediately the unsound companies that are now carrying life assurance of a doubtful and unprofitable character. We have not on this point recorded a note of dissent to the report of the Select Committee as we realise that our proposal for a deposit of rupees two lahks has been met in a sense in as much as every company will eventually deposit that amount although the deposit will be made by instalments instead of in a lump sum. I now turn to the third requirement, namely the proposed limitation of investments. The principle of absolute freedom which is a feature of the English statute has been retained, no modification in this respect having been made in the Select Committee. My own opinion is that limitation in some form is most desirable and that without it the utility of the Act is likely to be sensibly diminished. It is, however, the view of the Government that to restrict investments to certain specified channels is not practicable at present at any rate and if this view is to prevail the alternative course that has been adopted may be accepted for the time being as the next best. It is known to the Council that this alternative course is the publication of accounts as prescribed by the Bill. I have already expressed the view that too great a value may be attached to publicity and in this matter of investments something more than publication in the "Government Gazettes" of the accounts, investments, balance sheets etc. of companies is a venture, I think which is required. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the Act provides for the winding up of doubtful and insolvent concerns and it may be anticipated that with the assistance of an expert actuarial adviser the Government will be able even under the Act as it stands to direct public attention to those concerns whose investments are unsatisfactory or dangerous. I have now specified the various points in respect of which I would have welcomed a more stringent measure, but even as it stands the Bill is one which must be received with satisfaction."

Mr. Mudholkar who followed accorded his support to most of the general principles and provisions of the Bill. A measure of this kind was, he said, very necessary in view of the growing desire for life assurances and insurances against accidents, old age etc. In every country policy-holders had to be protected against speculative tactics and dishonesty. He congratulated the Government on the important concession which they had made to public opinion in regard to the amount of deposits which was fixed by the original Bill.

Sir Cecil Graham said that he would like to associate himself with what Mr. Fyffe and said on this Bill. It was a very long step in the right direction and a step that had long been wanted. He regarded the three main points which the Chambers of Commerce had pressed. As Mr. Fyffe had pointed out, he thought the first was to a certain extent met by the Government action. As regards the second, although they pressed for two lakhs deposit he thought perhaps for the reasons given for the many small companies run on proper lines that there was good reason that they should be allowed to live. As regards the third point, that of investments, although he had not gone as far as Mr. Mudholkar and moved an amendment, he hoped as years go on the improvement which the working of that Bill was likely to bring was in the hands of the Government. The Bill would be amended on the lines they had pressed for in select committee.

Mr. Dadabhoy congratulated the member in charge on the Bill. He said the Bill in its present form disarmed criticism and met all requirements.

Mr. Clark expressed the acknowledgements of the Government to the Select Committee for the great assistance Government received in dealing with such a technical subject. The Government specially owed a debt to Mr. Fyffe who gave up much of his business time to join this Council especially in regard to these Bills and placed at their disposal his very useful knowledge of insurance matters. Mr. Fyffe referred to three points on which the commercial community held strong opinions. The first was that the new insurance measure should be administered by an insurance department. That the Government had not been able to meet him. The insurance department would in fact be the department over which he (Mr. Clark) had the honour to preside and they had asked the Secretary of State to supply them with a fully qualified Actuary.

Mr. Mudholkar moved that to Clause 5 the following addition be made:—"That the Life Assurance Fund of every Assurance Company shall be invested in one or more of the securities mentioned in Clauses A. B. C. D. and E. of Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act of 1882 and in no others." He said what was required was to render it impossible for the trust funds of assurance companies to be used in an improper way and that was the intention of his amendment.

Mr. Phupendra Nath Basu supported saying the object of the amendment was to give another safeguard.

Mr. Clark said that it would be a pity if for only three words the Bill should have to be sent back again and the passing of the Bill which was urgently required retarded.

Mr. Subba Rao and the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar both replied and said Clause 24 was a new clause introduced in the Bill by the Select Committee. Such a clause did not exist in the English Acts or in the Acts of other countries.

Mr. Fyffe said that the full exemption was printed in the Bill.

Mr. Clark in announcing that the Government could not accept the amendment said when the Act had been working for sometime they would have information as to the history of those companies and would know how they stood and it would be hardly fair to pass that amendment before they had that information.

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Subba Rao moved that in Clause 35 the word and figure "Section 7" be omitted, He said the British Companies carrying on business in India ought to make a deposit as Indian companies would have to do. That deposit of two lakhs of rupees would be a flea bite to them while it would be a safeguard for policy-holders.

Mr. Clark in reply said that when a company met the requirements and satisfied the Board of Trade that they thought that justified them in exempting it,

The amendment was put and lost.

The amendment that Clause 34 be omitted was then put and declared lost and on a division being taken was defeated by 38 votes,

Mr. Clark said that the Government would consider the point whether it was necessary to make any amendment in the wording of the Clause and if it was necessary the matter would be taken on Monday morning before the discussion of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill.

Mr. Clark formally moved:—"That in forms A and B, being the forms of balance sheets in the third schedule annexed to the Bill on the assest side of such balance sheets, after the entry ordinary stocks and shares of any Indian Presidency Bank the following entry be inserted, namely, debentures of any railway in India, debentures of any railway out of India, preference guaranteed shares of any railway out of India."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Clark the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of Provident Insurance Societies was considered and the Bill as amended was then passed without any discussion.

On the motion of Sir Reginald Craddock the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy was considered and the Bill as amended was then passed without any discussion.

The Council then adjourned till Monday the 18th instant.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

Financial Statement for 1912-13.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 13.

The Madras Legislative Council met at noon to-day in Fort St. George under the presidency of H. E. the Governor. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick submitted the Financial Statement for 1912-13.

The totals of the expected receipts and charges for ensuing year are as follows:—Opening balance, Rs. 1,87,42,000; total receipts, Rs. 692,51,000; total assets; Rs. 879,93,000; total expenditure, Rs. 757,52,000; closing balance, Rs. 1,22,41,000; deficit Rs. 65,01,000. The Revenue estimates show Rs. 2,91,42,000 under land revenue; Rs. 65,50,000 under stamps; Rs. 1,59,50,000 under excise, Rs. 16,21,000 under assessed taxes; Rs. 40,60,000 under forests; Rs. 20,80,000 under registration; Rs. 50,40,000 under that portion of the land revenue due to irrigation; Rs. 45,70,000 under other heads. Every item shows an increase except the forests. Under the head of education there is an increase of nearly thirteen and a half lakhs, Five lakhs and twenty thousand rupees are provided for subsidies to local bodies to assist them in opening—village schools where there are none at present against Rs. 3,10,000 last year. There are besides special grants, namely:—two lakhs to secondary and one lakh to European schools, for buildings and equipment and a further grant of one and a half lakhs to the University.

The total increase in revenue is Rs. 16,14,000 thousands, but Rs. 2.50,000 of this is due to a special addition to the land revenues and true growth of revenue is only about thirteen and a half lakhs. The important feature in connection with revenue estimates for the coming year is the remission of taxation due to the abolition of the cess levied in proprietary estates for the payment of village servants. It is this relief to the taxpaper which is mainly responsible for the increased receipts which the Government expect under land revenue.

In connection with the increase in excise the Memorandum adds:—"It has been our experience that the development of this source of revenue is correlated with favourable economic conditions, and as practical financiers we must make allowance under this head for continued agricultural prosperity which is the basis upon which our entire estimates both for revenue and expenditure rest. It is hardly necessary for me to remark that there is no relaxation of the policy of restricting the growth of the consumption of liquor by making it increasingly expensive and restricting the facilities for procuring it. In the meantime, the proceeds resulting from the policy of a maximum of revenue derived from the minimum of consumption have very materially aided us in financing the great expansion that has and is taking place in our expenditure on education, sanitation, medical relief and aid to local bodies."

Under the expenditure a deficit of Rs. 65,01,000 is expected. In this connection the Finance Member says:—"This does not mean that our normal expenditure has been allowed to outstrip our normal revenue and that we are going downhill to bankruptcy. The so-called deficit would indeed be Rs. 69,01,000 but for the fact that our receipts for the coming year include eight lakhs given by the Government of India for education, while the provisions inserted by Government of India for expenditure is only four lakhs in coming year,"

This Rs. 69,01,000 of expenditure over receipts is really made up as follows:—(a) A balance of Rs. 13,82,000 to be expended in the ensuing year from the special non-recurring grants given by the Government of India in 1910-11, viz., (1) Rs. 5,32,000 for education and sanitation, and (ii) Rs. 8,00,000 for buildings in connection with the scheme for the constitution of additional district, sub-divisional and other charges. (b) Eleven lakhs and a half out of the special non-recurring grants of Rs. 14,50,000 given by the Government of India in the current year, viz. (i) eight lakhs for sanitation; and (ii) three and a half lakhs for agriculture and allied objects, (c) twelve and a half lakhs out of 25 given in 1911-12 to be passed on to the Corporation of Madras in the next and succeeding year, (d) thirty-one lakhs approximately for various non-recurring objects chiefly aid to educational institutions and local bodies from accumulated balances.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	9	m 2 32	26 4	9	m 8 54	16 11
		3 39 a	25 9		9 8 a	20 9
S	10	m 2 59	25 2	10	m 9 29	17 10
		4 30 a	24 9		9 59 a	21 11
M	11	m 3 28	24 1	11	m 10 17	18 10
		5 51 a	24 0			
TU	12	m 4 6	23 1	12	m 0 19	22 7
		8 45 a	21 4		11 39 a	19 6
W	13	m 6 2	22 5	13	m 2 50	22 1
		9 33 a	25 1		1 22 a	19 7
TH	14	m 8 37	22 10	14	m 3 35	21 2
		10 4 a	25 10		2 32 a	19 1
F	15	m 9 33	23 9	15	m 4 3	20 3
		10 29 a	26 6		3 24 a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 9	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 58m	Sunset	6h 47m
„ 10	(Sunday)	„	6h 53m	„	6h 47m
„ 11	(Monday)	„	6h 52m	„	6h 48m
„ 12	(Tuesday)	„	6h 50m	„	6h 48m
„ 13	(Wednesday)	„	6h 49m	„	6h 48m
„ 14	(Thursday)	„	6h 49m	„	6h 48m
„ 15	(Friday)	„	6h 49m	„	6h 49m

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE MANNING PROBLEM.

Evidence is not wanting that the British Navy is maintained on a hand-to-mouth policy as regards its personnel. The drafting officers at the principal home ports are frequently almost at their wits' end in meeting the growing demand for officers, petty officers, and men—skilled as well as unskilled ratings—and all kinds of devices have to be resorted to in order to supply the requisitions made upon the naval depots. This difficulty will be accentuated in the near future consequent upon the increased number of armoured ships in the fully-manned fleets, the expansion of the torpedo flotillas, and the requirements for the cruisers which will shortly enter the service. The manning problem has, in fact, reached an acute stage, and demands nothing short of heroic action, unless—which is scarcely conceivable in face of the growth of foreign Navies—the Admiralty intend to reduce the instantly ready fleets and flotillas and to economise the personnel by increasing the nucleus crew system. It is obvious that an active service personnel of 134,000, which represents the total for 1911-12, will be inadequate when the present shipbuilding programme has materialised two years hence, and as Second Sea Lord, and the member of the Board who is immediately responsible for the personnel of the fleet, Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg will, it is hoped, succeed in obtaining a practical recognition in the new Estimates of the sound principle that the personnel element is no less an important factor in relative naval strength than ships, tonnage, and gun power.

THE NEW TRAINING SCHEME.

Concurrently with the first three promotions to the rank of lieutenant from among the entries under the new scheme of training, the Admiralty have amended the instructions relative to the time which is to be spent in the engine-room by sub-lieutenants after passing for the rank of lieutenant. The original arrangement provided for these officers serving in the engine-room department not less than three weeks in every quarter during their two years at sea, and performing so far as possible the ordinary duties of a junior engineer officers. In substitution for this the young officers are to serve for six consecutive months in the engine-room department, being replaced as regards their deck duties by senior midshipmen. They will therefore get practically the same amount of engine-room duty in the two years, but instead of being split up into eight periods, each of three weeks' duration, it will be continuous.

A DISQUIETING REPORT.

It is almost unthinkable that the Admiralty should contemplate the withdrawal of battleships from the Mediterranean, and yet it is impossible to ignore the significance of statements which point in this direction. In the Chamber of Deputies recently the disquieting admission was made by M. Painleve that the Lapevrere programme of shipbuilding, which has for its aim the making of the French Fleet a determining factor in the balance of power in the Mediterranean, is hardly sufficient to maintain French supremacy in the Middle Sea, "soon," he added, "to be vacated by British battleships." Simultaneously the opinion has gained strength in the Mediterranean Fleet itself that in the near future the battleship portion of it will become absorbed in an enlarged Atlantic Fleet, and in this connection great importance is attached to the declared intention of France to have sufficient strength to be able in case of need to protect both her own and British interests in the Mediterranean. In spite, however, of the prediction made in the French Chamber, and of the credence which is attached to the rumour in naval circles concerning the weakening of our strength in the Mediterranean, most people, in the absence of official confirmation of this, will hesitate to believe that the White Ensign will be represented between Gibraltar and Port Said by a cruiser squadron only.

TEACHING SAILORS TO SING.

Already some good effects have arisen from the work of the Naval and Military Musical Union, and others, who are making such commendable efforts to improve the singing in our barrack rooms, service canteens and forecastles. On the 29th Feb. a competitive meeting was held at the Army Service Corps theatre, at Aldershot, and the choosing of "The Bay of Biscay" for the naval choirs was quite fitting. Dibdin's songs, which were supposed by the layman to be very popular in the Navy, have never, as a matter of fact, had any great vogue on the lower deck. Even those heard most often at shore concerts, were seldom heard on board a man-of war. Now and again a few musical souls in a ship would be assembled and taught, by an enthusiast, to sing duets, quartetts and solos in good style, but more often the haphazard song, or the topical ditty from the musical halls, which our tars delighted to honour, was to be heard after hammocks were piped down in the evening—and especially after a hard day's work, such as coalling ship, etc.—and the ships company assembled on deck to smoke the last pipe before turning in for the night. But lately the flats and other recesses of our modern ships have resounded with more tuneful, sound and more carefully selected songs, and these now find their way to the forecastles, so that the fleetmen of to-day are being educated to a higher musical plane; and those engaged in the work of encouraging this departure deserve the thanks of the whole naval personnel.

HORSE BREEDING FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

The question of breeding the right type of horse for Army purposes is still with us. There can be no doubt that the particular breed of horses supplied has a very marked effect on the conduct of campaign, but it rarely happens that the matter is thoroughly gone into until we are actually suffering in the field from the continued neglect with which we handle the subject. During the South African War there were two kinds or types of animal that stood to us well—the breed known as the London 'bus horse, or to be more correct, the heavy half strain which was formerly used for this work, and the hardly little South African horse. Curious to say, in the early stages of the War, both these types of animal were utterly despised, and it was not until their reliability forced itself home, that they were much sought after. The fine hardy looking brutes which arrived from the Argentine, proved only too often as stubborn as mules, and as soft as weeds, and the long lines of them left behind marked the tracks of the Army wherever it went. During the Indian mutiny some thousands of Cape horses were sent from South Africa, and proved of the greatest value: indeed their excellent work is remembered in India to the present day, and it seems a fairly reasonable question to ask why we do not again go to a country for horses that has served us so well in trying campaigns of the past. With a little encouragement the horse breeding industry would find a natural home in South Africa, and the present seems an opportune time for introducing the project.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

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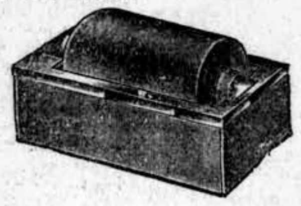

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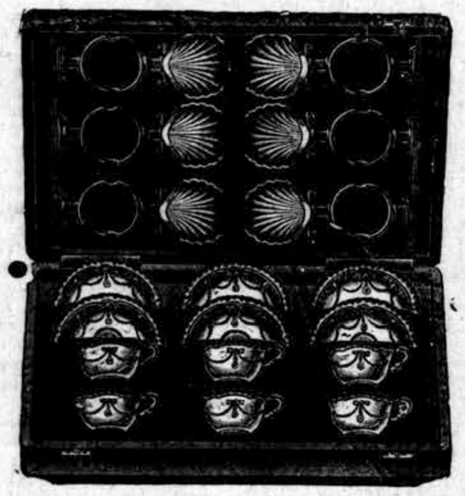

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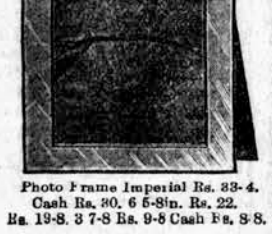

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Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd. H. W. WILLIAMS
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CERTIFICATE.

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Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicine will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

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